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# ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL SPELLER

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# ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL SPELLER

BY

J. N. HUNT

Author of "Progressive Course in Spelling"
"Modern Word Book for Primary Grades," etc.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO

# SUGGESTIONS ON SPELLING AND WORD-STUDY

"I TELL you earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay letter by letter.

"Let the accent of words be watched, and closely; let their meaning be watched more closely still."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

"IN no other aspect of spelling instruction has there been more improvement than in the methods employed to associate the three necessary factors of *meaning*, *pronunciation*, and *spelling*.

"As spelling has improved in its methods of teaching, it has steadily given a larger place to the development of the *meaning* of words within the spelling exercise. A progressive teacher of the present day will have as much vital experience for the child in spelling as in geography or history."

—DR. HENRY SUZZALLO,
In "The Teaching of Spelling."

"SPELLING is an important study in the school curriculum. It is no more important, however, than correct pronunciation. The written language calls for correct spelling — the spoken language for correct pronunciation. Although orthoëpy is the science of pronunciation and not of spelling, it is so closely linked with orthography as to be inseparable."

—SUPT. CHAS. A. HARRIS,
In "New England Journal of Education."

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# PREFACE

In recent years a number of careful investigations have been made as to the extent of the vocabularies that are employed by adults in personal and business correspondence, and also by pupils in the written work required in Elementary schools.

The results of these investigations indicate that in these several fields the number of different words employed is decidedly less than has been generally supposed. Accordingly, many educators have suggested that the vocabulary of the spelling book should be limited to the words in practical use in composition, and that ample provision should be made for their intensive study in the regular drill work of the schoolroom.

**Vocabularies Investigated**

The Elementary-School Speller has been prepared in response to these suggestions. It is planned to cover the formal work in spelling and word-study for the grades below the high school. Its exercises are presented in six sections; each section is designed to cover the work of one school year or grade. The utmost care has been exercised in selecting the vocabulary for each year's work. The aim throughout has been to present words related to the needs of each grade as determined by the experience and observation of skilled teachers, and by the results of recent scientific investigations as to the words in general use both in and out of the schoolroom.

**The Scope of Each Section**

The organization of the vocabulary of each section is such that ample provision is made for the study of the *phonic elements* and the *symbols* that represent them. By this means a firm foundation is laid for rendering each pupil self-helpful and independent in learning by himself the correct pronunciation of all words that he has occasion to use. The importance of this phase of the study of English, and of drills involving it, can hardly be overestimated, since we are assured in reputable educational works of recent issue that — "Incorrect pronunciation explains one half the cases of poor spelling." Hence in this speller, all words in the columns are syllabicated and their accented syllables indicated, thus providing the pupil assistance in learning their correct *spoken* forms.

**Correct Pronunciation Stressed**



628014

**Methods of Grouping**

Besides grouping words *phonetically*, many are arranged *topically*, thereby suggesting their *meanings*. Other exercises include practical drills on words of *similar* meaning and of *opposite* meaning, and on words *pronounced alike* but *spelled differently*.

The common *prefixes* and *suffixes* receive attention in exercises in word-building and word-analysis; these provide for applying the common Rules for Spelling, as well as for illustrating the significance of prefixes and suffixes in their relation to derivatives.

**Reviews and Script**

One fourth of the space of the Elementary-School Speller is devoted to *reviewing* words in columns and in context, thus providing for their intensive study and practical use. The script work of Section One presents an excellent copy for the pupil and encourages him to write neatly and legibly.

**Supplemental Work**

Throughout this book, the words have been grouped in harmony with the *Law of Association*, thereby giving the learner real assistance in their mastery. Then, too, the "Directions" which appear at the close of many exercises provide helpful suggestions for a great variety of work beyond the mere spelling of the words in the columns. This supplemental work includes: (*a*) the mastery of the common *grammatical forms* in which words are used; (*b*) the application of the common rules for spelling; (*c*) the study of *prefixes and suffixes* and their significance; (*d*) the study of *antonyms*, *synonyms* and *homophones*, and the origin of words.

**Dictionary Habit**

Besides, in the work outlined for the upper grades, many suggestions are made to the pupil for utilizing the dictionary, thus encouraging the formation of the *dictionary habit* — a habit that teachers should encourage by precept and example. The vocabulary is limited to words that are commonly used in the grades in which they are presented, and no pains have been spared to organize and stress these practical words in such a manner as to assist the pupil in acquiring a knowledge of their *pronunciation*, *meaning*, *spelling*, and *use* in context.

# TO THE TEACHER

THE attention of every teacher who examines or uses this spelling book is invited to the subject-matter of the preceding pages. The "Suggestions on Spelling and Word-Study" are quoted verbatim from writers whose opinions are worth while. They should be read, considered, and applied in the work of instruction. Then, too, the Preface should be of interest to every teacher, because it sets forth briefly the reasons for the existence of this book, and calls attention to its content and organization.

Dr. Suzzallo in his monograph on "The Teaching of Spelling" makes the following pertinent suggestions: "The teacher has more functions than teaching a child to know, pronounce, and spell a certain group of words with persisting accuracy. In addition to instructing the child, he must show him how to study; in this case, how to get by himself the meaning, sound, and spelling of words that are unfamiliar to him. He must train the child to solve new spelling difficulties as he will meet them in later life outside the school."

**The Teacher's Responsibilities**

In the light of this statement it is evident that the teacher can meet his responsibilities to the pupil only by encouraging, on his part, habits of independence in the mastery of words. It is confidently believed that the methods of grouping words employed in this book, and the drill work suggested, will, under the stimulus of good teaching, develop power and self-helpfulness on the part of the pupil, in learning and using new words both in the school and in the home.

**Self-helpfulness Developed**

Throughout this work, as stated in the Preface, the Law of Association has been applied in organizing the vocabulary; the result is seen in short exercises that contain an average of *six new* words in the recitation assignments of Sections One to Three, and *eight* new words in Sections Four to Six. By "*new words*" are meant words that appear for the first time in the vocabulary of this book. In most cases these "new words" belong to the pupil's vernacular, or to his reading vocabulary, hence are *new* to him only so far as their written spelling is concerned.

**Short Exercises**

The ability to use the phonic elements of the English language with precision, and to interpret their symbols readily, is the foundation of self-helpfulness in the field of pronunciation. Through

**Importance of Phonic Drill**

the medium of systematic drill, pupils are to be made familiar with the phonic elements and the common phonograms of our language. Diacritical marks are used sparingly, and only when necessary to serve as a guide to correct pronunciation.

Among the typical exercises that are presented in this work the following deserve special attention, viz.:

1. **The Topical Exercises**: In these exercises the words are grouped because they relate to the same general subject, and thereby their *meanings* are suggested. For this type of exercises see pages 22, 23, 24, etc. In Sections One to Three there are 80 topical assignments for recitation with some 600 words; in Sections Four to Six there are some 800 words grouped topically. These exercises afford the teacher excellent material for awakening the interest of the pupil and teaching him the *meanings* of some *twenty-five* groups of words in each school year.

2. **Antonyms and Synonyms**: For typical exercises based on antonyms, or words of opposite meaning, see pages 21, 23, 24, etc. The drills on this class of words will prove of interest to the pupils, especially if the "direction" at the close of each exercise is followed by the teacher.

The methods employed for illustrating the use of *synonyms*, on pages 93, 94, etc., may well be employed in the study of other groups of synonyms suggested by the teacher.

3. **Grammatical Forms**: On pages 47, 49, 51, etc., there appear special exercises on the various forms in which *nouns*, *adjectives*, and *verbs* are used in composition. Throughout the book there are presented some forty exercises of this kind. No other line of word-study will prove of greater practical value; it should be stressed and extended by the teacher.

4. **Prefixes and Suffixes**: These vital elements of English words deserve the serious and sustained attention of both teachers and pupils because they are the keys to the *meanings* of thousands of derivative words. For typical exercises, see pages 57, 84, 125, 126, etc. In these drill exercises the significance of each prefix or suffix is given, and the pupil is directed to apply it in analyzing and defining the derivative words. For Reference Tables of Prefixes and Suffixes, see pages 174, 175.

5. **Exercises on Homophones**: These troublesome words, many of which are included in Dr. Jones's "Spelling Demons of the English Language," demand attention because of their very general use. In this book two lines of drill are provided: (*a*) by using the homophones in sentences — see pages 34, 35, 57, 58, etc.; (*b*) by grouping

the homophones, defining them — see pages 127, 128, 129, etc., and by requiring pupils to use them in original sentences. The use of homophonous words in sentences, in grades one to three, and their definition in grades four to six, will certainly make for increased efficiency on the part of the pupils.

6. **Word-building Exercises**: These provide for a great variety of drills which involve the application of *three* common Rules for Spelling. They are applied in writing the grammatical forms and in spelling numerous derivatives. These Rules are presented and applied in Sections Two and Three, and duplicated in Section Four, — see pages 52, 54, 56, 102, 103, 105, etc. Every teacher should see to it that pupils become so familiar with these Rules that they can apply them automatically.

7. **Reviews**: The *reviews* of this book begin on the second page of the pupil's text and occupy one fourth of its space. They include phrases, sentences, "Dictation Exercises," choice quotations, as well as quarterly reviews and annual spelling-match reviews in columns. The result is seen in the fact that in this book many of the more difficult words occur from *three* to a *dozen* times, thereby providing for their somewhat intensive study.

In addition to stressing the regular reviews provided by the textbook, the teacher who discharges his responsibilities with credit to himself and with due regard to the interests of his pupils, will provide numerous *informal reviews*. These will include any words on which the pupils have been drilled, with special reference to words that have been misspelled. As often as once a week, at least, these informal reviews should be presented by every teacher throughout grades one to six.

8. **The Dictionary**: The work in word-study involves the use of the dictionary in all of the higher grades of the Elementary school. Dr. Suzzallo has made this very definite suggestion: "Training children to a competent and ready use of the dictionary and fixing the habit of consulting it, is one of the main duties that the school can perform for the student."

The teacher will find that the Elementary-School Speller paves the way to the dictionary by enabling the pupil to read it and construe its symbols. For typical examples of the way in which this Speller encourages and directs the use of the dictionary see pages 93, 94, 97, 126, etc. No thoughtful teacher will slight or fail to encourage the use of the dictionary.

## SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

A **syllable** is a word, or the part of a word, that is uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A **monosyllable** is a word of one syllable; a **dissyllable** is a word of two, a **trisyllable** of three, and a **polysyllable** of four or more syllables.

**Accent** is the greater force or stress of voice which distinguishes one syllable from another syllable of the same word.

In the word-columns of this book each accented syllable is indicated by placing the mark of accent (′) to the right and a little above it.

## WORDS CLASSIFIED

A **primitive**, or **root-word**, is one not derived from any other word of the language; as, *go*, *man*, *boy*. Two or more root-words combined may form **compound** words; as, *workman*. Some compound words are written with the hyphen; as, *to-day*, *forget-me-not*.

A **derivative** word is one formed from a primitive by changing it internally, or by adding a **prefix** or **suffix**; as, *men*, *unmanly*.

**Synonyms** are words of the same or similar meaning; as, *royal*, *kingly*. **Antonyms** are words of opposite meaning; as, *dark*, *bright*.

**Homophones** are words of the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning; as, *see*, *sea*; *bin*, *been*.

**Homographs** are words of the same sound and spelling, but differing in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*; or *pound*, meaning *to strike*, *an inclosure*, *a weight*.

## SOUNDS AND SYMBOLS

All *spoken* words are composed of simple or **elementary sounds.**

A **vocal** is an elementary sound made of pure voice or tone; as the sound of *o* in *old.*

A **diphthong** is the union of two vocals in one syllable; as *ou* in *out* or *oi* in *oil.*

A **subvocal** or **voiced consonant** is an elementary sound made of voice and breath united; as the sounds of *m* and *n* in *man.*

An **aspirate** or **voiceless consonant** is an elementary sound made of pure breath; as the sounds of *t* and *p* in *top.*

The letters that represent vocals are called **vowels.** The regular vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u.*

The other letters of the alphabet are **consonants.**

Since there are some *forty-five* elementary sounds in the English language, and only *twenty-six* letters in the alphabet, some letters must represent more than one sound.

A **digraph** is a group of two vowels or two consonants representing one elementary sound, as *ea* in *heat*, or *th* in *bath.*

To provide a symbol for each elementary sound, **diacritical marks** are used with each vowel and also with the consonants *c*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *th*, and *x.*

### TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS

| MARKS | NAMES | SYMBOLS | MARKS | NAMES | SYMBOLS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¯ | Macron . . . . . | ā | . | Dot below . . . . | ạ |
| ˘ | Breve . . . . . | ă | ~ | Tilde (tĭl′dĕ) . . | ẽ |
| ^ | Circumflex . . . | â | ‗ | Lower bar . . . . | n̲ |
| ◡ | Breve-circumflex . | ŏ | ⊥ | Suspended bar . . | s̲ |
| ¨ | Dots above . . . | ä | – | Transverse bar . . | e |
| .. | Dots below . . . | ạ | ◡ | Cedilla . . . . . | ç |
| ˙ | Dot above . . . . | ȧ | ⊥ | Modified macron . | a̱ |

# GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

## TABLE OF ACCENTED VOCALS

| | | SYMBOLS | | | SYMBOLS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long *a* . . | *as in* ate, | ā | Long *o* . . | *as in* old, | ō |
| Short *a* . . | " at, | ă | Short *o* . . | " on, | ŏ |
| Medial *a* . . | " ask, | ȧ | Medial *o* . . | " soft, | o̊ |
| Italian *a* . . | " arm, | ä | Broad *o* . . | " orb, | ô |
| Flat *a* . . . | " air, | â | Long *oo* . . | " boot, | o͞o |
| Long *e* . . | " eat, | ē | Short *oo* . . | " foot, | o͝o |
| Short *e* . . | " end, | ĕ | Long *u* . . | " use, | ū |
| Long *i* . . . | " ice, | ī | Short *u* . . | " up, | ŭ |
| Short *i* . . | " it, | ĭ | Circumflex *u* | " urn, | û |

DIPHTHONGS: oi *in* oil = oy *in* boy
ou *in* out = ow *in* cow

## EQUIVALENTS OF ACCENTED VOCALS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a̤ . . . | *as in* what | = ŏ | ȯ . . | *as in* sȯn | = ŭ |
| a̤ (broad) | " a̤ll | = ô | o̤ . . | " do̤ | = o͞o |
| ê (before *r*) | " whêre | = â | o̤ . . | " wo̤lf | = o͝o |
| e̤ . . . | " the̤y | = ā | ṳ . . | " rule | = o͞o |
| ẽ (tilde) . | " fẽrn | = û | ṳ . . | " full | = o͝o |
| ī . . . | " valīse | = ē | ȳ . . | " mȳ | = ī |
| ĩ (tilde) . | " gĩrl | = û | y̆ . . | " sy̆stem | = ĭ |
| ŏ . . . | " wŏrk | = û | | | |

## VOCALS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

MODIFIED LONG VOWELS: å *in* li′brå ry, ė *in* ė vent′, ȯ *in* pȯ et′ic, ů *in* ů nite′.

OBSCURE SHORT AND MEDIAL VOWELS: *as in* fi′nȧl, si′lĕnt, cŏn trol′, sŭb mit′, ȯ = ŭ *in* drag′ȯn, and *ȧ in* so′fȧ.

TILDE *e as in* o′vẽr = ā, *as in* li′ār, and ŏ *as in* ac′tŏr.

## VOICED CONSONANTS OR SUBVOCALS

| SYMBOLS | | | SYMBOLS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| b | *as in* | bat, bad, bubble | r | *as in* | rat, term, tarry |
| d | " | did, had, riddle | th | " | the, with, that |
| g | " | go, log, great | v | " | vine, very, give |
| j | " | jug, just, enjoy | w | " | we, wet, will |
| l | " | lip, lily, lively | y | " | yes, yet, young |
| m | " | man, member | z | " | zone, zigzag |
| n | " | not, ran, none | z | " | azure, = sound of zh |
| ng | " | sing, sang, ring | | | |

## VOICELESS CONSONANTS OR ASPIRATES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| f | *as in* | fan, fife, fifty | t | *as in* | tin, pit, strut |
| h | " | hat, hold, beheld | th | " | thin, thick, fifth |
| k | " | kind, like, kick | sh | " | she, shall, blush |
| p | " | pin, help, peep | ch | " | child, march |
| s | " | sit, picks, decks | wh = hw | " | when, wheat |

## CONSONANTAL EQUIVALENTS

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ç | *as in* | niçe | = s | qu | *as in* | quite | = kw |
| c | " | cat | = k | q*u* | " | bouq*u*et | = k |
| çh | " | maçhine | = sh | s̲ | " | has̲ | = z |
| ġ | " | aġe | = j | s̲ | " | leis̲ure | = zh |
| i | " | union | = y | x | " | ox | = ks |
| n̲ | " | thin̲k | = ng | x̲ | " | ex̲ist | = gz |
| ph | " | Ralph | = f | | | | |

In the word columns of this book, unmarked *italics* indicate silent letters, as *u* in g*u*ard, *b* in lam*b*; marked *italics* indicate somewhat obscured sounds in unaccented syllables, as in mad′*ă*m, mod′*ĕ*l, cŏn vict′.

## THE RECITATION IN SPELLING

The teacher's duties in relation to the recitation in spelling may be summarized as follows:

1. To promote the pupil's interest in words, and to impress upon him the importance of knowing how to speak and write them correctly.
2. To make definite assignments for each recitation.
3. To test the pupil's preparation, and to give instruction during the recitation in the meaning and use of words.

In this book each lesson assignment, as indicated, includes a small number of words. Thereby thorough preparation is made possible, especially in view of the fact that the words presented are all in *common use* in the grades in which they first appear.

## METHODS OF DRILL SUGGESTED

In conducting the recitation in spelling, the following suggestions may prove helpful:

1. Provide for variety of exercises by varying the requirements of recitation. For example: (*a*) test the pupils in pronouncing words at sight and spelling them orally; (*b*) require words to be written from dictation; (*c*) in the higher grades, require words to be used in original sentences.
2. Provide for thorough reviews:

(*a*) By devoting a part of the recitation period of one day each week to an oral review of the difficult words already drilled on.

(*b*) By stressing the "Dictation Exercises" in the textbook.

(*c*) By requiring each pupil to keep a carefully written list of the words which he has misspelled during the term. These lists should be inspected by the teacher from time to time and made the basis for special reviews.

(*d*) By using the quarterly reviews in the textbook in a spelling match either oral or written.

# PART I

## SECTION ONE

| 1 | Sounds of "Long a" and "Short a" | 2 |
|---|---|---|
| sāme | *same* | hăts *hats* |
| name | *name* | have *have* |
| make | *make* | bands *bands* |
| bake | *bake* | sand *sand* |
| cake | *cake* | stand *stand* |

| 3 | Sounds of "Long e" and "Short e" | 4 |
|---|---|---|
| wē | *we* | nĕst *nest* |
| eat | *eat* | best *best* |
| meat | *meat* | went *went* |
| ears | *ears* | west *west* |
| hear | *hear* | tent *tent* |

---

Note to Teacher. — Teach pupils, (1) to pronounce, (2) to spell, (3) to write from dictation, each word. Call attention to the symbols of "long" and "short" vowels, and encourage pupils to give the sound represented by each.

The numbers at the head of exercises are *suggestive* of an assignment for recitation, which may be varied at pleasure.

## 5 Sounds of "Long i" and "Short i" 6

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| fīnd | rīde | wĭll | sĭx | six |
| dime | nine | sit | slip | slip |
| time | miles | still | spill | spill |
| kind | write | swims | milk | milk |

## 7 Sounds of "Long o" and "Short o" 8

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ōld | bōat | frŏg | blŏt | blot |
| hold | load | from | spot | spot |
| sport | coat | drops | trot | trot |
| home | floats | stops | tops | tops |

## 9 Sounds of "Long u" and "Short u" 10

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ūse | pūre | jŭmp | plŭm | plum |
| tube | suit | pump | drum | drum |
| cube | tune | much | just | just |
| cure | tu'lip | must | dust | dust |

## 11 Word Review in Sentences

Find a dime. Hear the drum.
Ride a mile. Bake a cake.
Write to me. Eat the meat.

---

To Teacher. — Pupils should be taught to use all words *in context*, both orally and in writing. Dictate these sentences and require pupils to write them.

12 FINAL SILENT e 13

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| hăt | hāte | hŏp | hōpe | *hope* |
| mat | mate | not | note | *note* |
| fin | fine | tub | tube | *tube* |
| pin | pine | slat | slate | *slate* |

14 DOUBLE LETTERS: ONLY ONE SOUNDED 15

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| add | sell | miss | see | *see* |
| less | well | kiss | doll | *doll* |
| odd | fill | tree | bee | *bee* |
| egg | bill | three | buzz | *buzz* |

16 SOUNDS OF **c** AND **ck** 17

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| cent | rice | cape | black | *black* |
| lace | nice | came | crack | *crack* |
| face | cit'y | clean | clock | *clock* |
| place | fence | cream | block | *block* |

Sound **c** before **e**, **i**, or **y** like **s**; sound **c** before other letters like **k**. Sound **ck** like **k**.

18 WORD REVIEW IN PHRASES

*clean face* *a pine tree*
*pure cream* *an odd clock*
*three cents* *in the city*

**19** SOUNDS OF **ch** AND **sh** **20**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| chop | such | ship | fish | fish |
| chip | much | shut | dish | dish |
| child | each | shade | wish | wish |
| cheer | teach | sheep | fresh | fresh |

**21** SOUNDS OF **ng** AND **nk** **22**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| sang | sing | pink | bank | bank |
| rang | ring | sink | tank | tank |
| hang | bring | link | thank | thank |
| rung | spring | drink | drank | drank |

Sound **ng** and **nk** with care in these words. Notice, for example, the difference between *sing* and *sink*.

**23** SOUND OF **wh**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| why | whip | white | while | while |
| when | which | wheat | wheel | wheel |

Note that the sound of **wh** in these words is like **hw**; be sure to sound **h** in pronouncing each word.

**24** WORD REVIEW IN PHRASES AND SENTENCES

very near Bring me a drink.
very much I thank you.
quite still You are very kind.

**25** SOUND OF **ä** IN ARM **26**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ärm | cärd | lärk | cärt | *cart* |
| farm | hard | park | chart | *chart* |
| yard | part | dark | charm | *charm* |
| barn | start | bark | sharp | *sharp* |

Pronounce each word distinctly; sound **r**.

**27** SOUND OF **a̤** IN ALL **28**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ba̤ll | sa̤w | wa̤nt | sa̤lt | *salt* |
| call | draw | warm | wa'ter | *water* |
| fall | claw | warn | small | *small* |
| tall | crawl | wart | shawl | *shawl* |

**29** SOUND OF **ô** IN OR

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| fôr | hôrn | côrd | stôrk | *stork* |
| form | corn | cork | storm | *storm* |
| north | horse | fork | short | *short* |

Note that **a̤** and **ô** have the same sound.

**30** PHRASE AND SENTENCE REVIEW

| | |
|---|---|
| *fresh eggs* | *Frogs can jump.* |
| *tall trees* | *Bees can buzz.* |
| *sharp claws* | *Horses can trot.* |

**31** SOUNDS OF "LONG **oo**" AND "SHORT **oo**" **32**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| to͞o | ro͞om | to͝ok | go͝od | *good* |
| poor | broom | cook | hood | *hood* |
| boot | goose | hook | foot | *foot* |
| root | loose | brook | stood | *stood* |

**33** SOUND OF **ow** AND **ou** **34**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| out | loud | how | howl | *howl* |
| shout | sound | now | brow | *brow* |
| stout | found | down | brown | *brown* |
| trout | ground | town | growl | *growl* |

**35** SOUND OF **oy** AND **oi** **36**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| boy | join | oil | voice | *voice* |
| joy | joint | boil | choice | *choice* |
| toy | point | soil | hoist | *hoist* |
| en joy′ | noi**s**e | spoil | moist | *moist* |

The mark (ˌ) shows that **s** in *noise* has the sound of **z**. In writing words, omit all such marks.

**37** PHRASE AND SENTENCE REVIEW

*a loud shout* *Hoist the flag.*
*a brook trout.* *Three cheers for the*
*on the hook* *red, white, and blue.*

| 38 | WORD BUILDING WITH -ing | 39 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sĕll | sell'ing | rāin | rain'ing |
| spell | spell'ing | pour | pour'ing |
| dress | dress'ing | hail | hail'ing |
| pitch | pitch'ing | blow | blow'ing |
| catch | catch'ing | snow | snow'ing |
| hăve | hăv'ing | tāke | tak'ing |
| live | liv'ing | shake | shak'ing |
| give | giv'ing | shine | shin'ing |
| wāve | wav'ing | write | writ'ing |

Note that *silent* **e** is dropped when *-ing* is added to these words to make the word-forms ending in **-ing**.

| 40 | PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING REVIEW | 41 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| came | each | which | seeing |
| call | wheel | white | eating |
| yard | wheat | while | hearing |
| start | cream | spill | hoisting |
| chart | fresh | still | drawing |
| from | loose | much | city |
| north | hoods | noise | water |
| storm | brown | small | cooking |
| cloak | ground | horse | starting |
| clock | shout | stood | sounding |

| 42 | Two Sounds of **th** | | 43 |
|---|---|---|---|
| thin | fifth | this | with |
| thick | sixth | that | these |
| thing | ninth | then | those |
| think | south | them | they |

Sound distinctly **th** and **th**.

| 44 | Two Sounds of **y** | | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|
| buȳ | Ju lȳ′ | dear′lў | cop′ў |
| try | de ny′ | near′ly | stud′y |
| dry | re ply′ | tru′ly | cit′y |
| sky | good-by′ | sto′ry | fif′ty |

English words *ending* in a sound of ī or ĭ are spelled usually with **y**; sound ȳ and ў distinctly.

| 46 | Sound of Final **er** | | 47 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ev′ẽr | old′er | o′ver | flow′er |
| nev′er | cold′er | clo′ver | show′er |
| un′der | giv′er | pa′per | read′er |
| num′ber | riv′er | hold′er | speak′er |

Pronounce each of these words with a clear sound of **r** in the last syllable.

| 48 | Word and Sentence Review |
|---|---|
| selling | This boy is selling papers. |
| buy | Will you buy one from him? |
| showers | In the springtime we have showers. |
| flowers | The warm showers bring the flowers. |
| which | Which flower do you like best? |

**49** INITIAL l-BLEND **50**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| blade | cloud | flat | plan |
| blaze | close | flock | plant |
| blame | clear | flake | place |
| blind | clean | float | play |

Pronounce initial letters with care.

**51** OPPOSITE MEANINGS **52**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| more | less | far | near |
| clear | cloud'y | most | least |
| fine | coarse | dull | sharp |
| add | sub tract' | ug'ly | pret'ty |

Compare words in opposite columns.

**53** INITIAL r-BLEND **54**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| brave | crow | drag | grow |
| brick | creep | drive | green |
| breāk | crust | dream | freeze |
| brĕad | crumb | drunk | froze |

Pronounce initial consonants distinctly. Letters printed in *italic* type are *silent* when not *marked.*

**55** WORD AND SENTENCE REVIEW

| | |
|---|---|
| clouds | The clouds float in the sky. |
| cloudy | Then we have dark and cloudy days. |
| plant | We plant the seeds in moist ground. |
| grow | By and by the flowers will grow. |
| pretty | How very pretty they will be! |

| 56 | WORDS WITH DOUBLE LETTERS | | 57 |
|---|---|---|---|
| tăf'fy | bĕr'ry | bĭg'ger | sĭt'ting |
| hap'py | cher'ry | dip'per | hit'ting |
| din'ner | mer'ry | pep'per | cut'ting |
| sup'per | car'ry | bet'ter | shut'ting |

Note the double letters in these words; the second of these letters is not sounded in pronunciation.

| 58 | IN A SCHOOLROOM | | 59 |
|---|---|---|---|
| desk | pu'pil | ta'ble | cray'on |
| seat | pa'per | teach'er | point'er |
| book | tab'let | spell'er | e rās'er |
| chart | pen'cil | read'er | black'board |

Add *s* to each word, and pronounce the words thus formed.

| 60 | PARTS OF A SCHOOLHOUSE | | 61 |
|---|---|---|---|
| frame | rōōm | pane | eaves |
| steps | rōōf | sash | at'tic |
| door | walls | win'dōw | ceil'ing |
| floor | hall'way | shut'ter | chim'neў |

Locate each part of the building mentioned and write each word from dictation.

62 DICTATION REVIEW

*My teacher sits at a desk.*
*On it are books and papers.*
*I have a tablet and a pencil.*
*See how well I can write.*

---

TO THE TEACHER. — Supplement each dictation review by an *oral* test. Pupils should prepare for the oral test by reviewing the words on each page.

| 63 | Sound of ȯ like ŭ | | 64 |
|---|---|---|---|
| nȯne | dȯne | ȯth'er | dȯz'en |
| some | does | moth'er | cov'er |
| one | come | mon'ey | noth'ing |
| once | front | hon'ey | some'thing |

Note that *none* means *no one*, and that *nothing* means *no thing*.

| 65 | Parts of my Body | | 66 |
|---|---|---|---|
| hĕad | eyes | hand | throat |
| nose | ears | nails | brĕast |
| skin | cheek | thumb | el'bow |
| flesh | mouth | fin'ger | an'kle |

Learn to use each word. Note that **s** has the sound of **z**; and **n** has the sound of **ng**. Write simply *eyes, finger, head*, etc.

| 67 | Opposite Meanings | | 68 |
|---|---|---|---|
| sweet | sour | frown | smile |
| weak | strong | o'ver | un'der |
| right | wrong | near'er | far'ther |
| rich | poor | in'side | out'side |

To Teacher. — Dictate one word and require pupils to spell or write it and its opposite.

69 Dictation Review

*Then what does mother do?*
*Lay out the money.*
*And what does baby do?*
*Eat up the honey.*

| 70 | Silent Consonants | | 71 |
|---|---|---|---|
| lam*b* | hä*l*f | *k*nō*w* | fi*gh*t |
| lim*b* | ha*l*ves | *k*not | mī*gh*t |
| com*b* | ca*l*f | *k*nife | wa*l*k'ing |
| crum*b* | ca*l*ves | *k*nives | ta*l*k'ing |

Note that the *silent* letters are printed in *italics*. Why are these words hard to spell?

| 72 | Parts of my Body | | 73 |
|---|---|---|---|
| legs | bones | *k*nee | foot |
| arms | chest | thigh | sole |
| *w*rist | lungs | heel | in'step |
| joints | hëärt | toes | shō*u*l'der |

Locate each part of your body mentioned, and write the words from dictation.

| 74 | Opposite Meanings | | 75 |
|---|---|---|---|
| full | emp'ty | help | hin'der |
| kind | cru'el | close | o'pen |
| ev'er | nev'er | be gin' | fin'ish |
| a wake' | a sleep' | giv'ing | tak'ing |

Study words in pairs, noting how each word may suggest its opposite.

76 Dictation Review: Memory Gem

All that you do,
Do with your might;
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

77 SOUND OF ġ LIKE j 78

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| aġe | edġe | larġe | ān'ġel. |
| cage | hedge | gi'ant | strange |
| page | hinge | gen'tle | stran'ger |
| change | bridge | gen'tly | stin'gy |

Pronounce words with care and write each from dictation; compare the sounds of ġ and of g in *go*.

79 I CAN: 80

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| feel | bow | read | hear |
| to͝uch | look | write | speak |
| taste | stand | draw | whis'per |
| smell | march | cop'y | whis'*t*le |

Make a sentence by combining the heading of the exercise with each word, and then perform the act suggested.

81 WORD REVIEW 82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| they | flags | fifty | truly |
| buy | float | pretty | pencil |
| bread | city | flowers | crayon |
| break | July | dozen | pointer |
| crumbs | might | showers | blackboard |
| floor | head | having | window |
| root | breast | honey | shutter |
| eaves | thumb | carry | hallway |
| nails | finger | dinner | ceiling |
| boards | nothing | berry | chimney |

| 83 | Short Vowels Reviewed | | 84 |
|---|---|---|---|
| can'dy | twen'ty | fix'ing | up on' |
| hand'y | pic'nic | mix'ing | un less' |
| sand'y | tick'et | os'trich | un til' |
| hab'it | pock'et | bon'net | him self' |

Give the sounds of ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ў. The *breve* is the mark that indicates these sounds.

| 85 | Articles of Clothing | | 86 |
|---|---|---|---|
| coat | boot | scarf | cuff |
| vest | shoe | cloak | neck'tie |
| cape | sock | glove | rib'bon |
| shawl | stock'ing | waist | slip'per |

Note that these words name *one* of each article; add *s* to each, thus making the form meaning *more than one.*

| 87 | Opposite Meanings | | 88 |
|---|---|---|---|
| small | large | noon | mid'night |
| tight | loose | day'light | dark'ness |
| raise | lō*w*'er | be hind' | be fore' |
| lead | fol'low | use'ful | use'less |

89 Completing Sentences for Review

This old coat —— not mine.
My new shoes —— too tight.
This pretty scarf —— for sale.
These old cuffs —— not clean.
This glove —— too small for me.

Copy these sentences, filling each blank with *is* or *are.* Also, review for *oral* test the difficult words on this page.

| 90 | Sound of **ea** like ē | | 91 |
|---|---|---|---|
| beans | leaks | mean | reach |
| beads | steam | meat | peach |
| heat | least | leaf | please |
| cheat | leave | leaves | eas′y |

To show their meaning, use these words in expressions like these: "baked *beans*," "an *easy* lesson," etc.

| 92 | Sound of **ow** like ō | | 93 |
|---|---|---|---|
| low | mow | show | yel′low |
| slow | mow′er | showed | fel′low |
| flow | sow | crow | fol′low |
| slow′ly | sow′ing | crow′ing | nar′row |

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

| 94 | In a Dwelling | | 95 |
|---|---|---|---|
| stove | kitch′en | par′lor | bed′room |
| range | dish′es | mir′ror | clos′et |
| ta′ble | ket′tle | car′pet | pil′low |
| pan′try | grid′dle | pic′ture | blan̲′ket |

**96** Completing Sentences for Review

The kettle —— on the stove.
The dishes —— on the table.
The pantry door —— closed.
The mirror —— in the parlor.
The blankets —— on the bed.

Copy the sentences, filling each blank. Also, review for *oral* test the words on this page.

| 97 | Sound of o͝ and u͝ like o͞o | | 98 |
|---|---|---|---|
| do͝ | so͝*u*p | blu͝e | pru͝ne |
| do͝'ing | gro͝*u*p | glue | fruit |
| *w*ho | move | flute | rule |
| *w*hom | mov'ing | true | rul'er |

Pronounce words distinctly, stressing the sound of o͝ and of u͝ = o͞o.

| 99 | In the Home | | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| child | aunt | n*i*ece | din'ner |
| chil'dren | un̲'cle | c*ou*s'*i*n | sup'per |
| fä'ther | sis'ter | call'er | brĕ*a*k'fast |
| moth'er | broth'er | play'mate | lunch'*e*on |

Pronounce *breakfast* with care; it is made from *break* and *fast*, — it is a meal after a *fast*.

| 101 | Opposite Meanings | | 102 |
|---|---|---|---|
| thaw | freeze | ris'ing | fall'ing |
| sold | bought | sav'ing | spend'ing |
| go'ing | com'ing | stop'ping | start'ing |
| buy'ing | sell'ing | gath'er | scat'ter |

Study these words in pairs until either word suggests its opposite.

103 Good Advice

If wisdom's ways you'd wisely seek,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

**104** "LONG **a**" AND "LONG **e**" REVIEWED **105**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rāce | game | shē | steep |
| rac′ing | greāt | key | street |
| space | say′ing | be′ing | wea′ry |
| spac′ing | play′ing | see′ing | peo′ple |

The *macron* is the sign of a "long" vowel sound; it is a short bar placed over the letter. Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

**106** "LONG **i**" AND "LONG **o**" REVIEWED **107**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| clīm*b* | qui′et | ōn′ly | snow′y |
| grind | driv′ing | po′et | roṣ′es |
| slice | hi*gh*′er | po′em | porch |
| slic′ing | side′walk | post′man | grow′ing |

Find a poem in your reader and select from it words with the sounds of **ī** and **ō**.

**108** "LONG **oo**" AND "LONG **u**" REVIEWED **109**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sōōn | spōōn | dew | tū′lip |
| hoop | spool | few | pu′pil |
| stoop | shoot | new | mu′ṣic |
| stool | roost′er | news | dur′ing |

The sound of **ew** in the third column is like **ū**. Pronounce each word carefully, and use it in a phrase or sentence.

**110** DICTATION REVIEW — A STAR

When the blazing sun is set,
And the grass with dew is wet,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

| 111 | Sound of **le** like **l** | | 112 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ap'ple | pud'dle | pick'le | han'dle |
| pad'dle | mid'dle | tick'le | kin'dle |
| bot'tle | bub'ble | buck'le | thim'ble |
| rat'tle | scrib'ble | *k*nuck'le | sprin̲'kle |

In the second syllable of words in the first three columns **l** is the only letter sounded; sound it distinctly.

| 113 | Things to Eat | | 114 |
|---|---|---|---|
| pie | beef | fruit | po ta'to |
| peas | chops | cook'y | to mā'to |
| mush | toast | ŏr'ange | pan'cake |
| cheese | but'ter | crack'ers | oat'meal |

Use each word in such expressions as: "apple *pie*," "green *peas*," "*mush* and milk."

| 115 | Opposite Meanings | | 116 |
|---|---|---|---|
| sick | well | wide | nar'row |
| wild | tame | qui'et | nois'y |
| fat | lean | straight | crook'ed |
| a'ble | un a'ble | care'ful | care'less |

**117** Completing Sentences for Review

Ripe —— are good to eat.
Once I stepped in a ——.
You must —— eggs with care.
Which is the —— finger?
Try to write well; do not ——.

Fill the blanks from words on this page, and review all the difficult words.

118 SOUND OF **ûr** 119

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bûr | wŏrd | tûrn | tûr'tle |
| burst | worm | burn | tur'key |
| hurt | worst | curl | curl'ing |
| nurse | world | churn | churn'ing |

Pronounce these words distinctly. Sound the **r**. In the words of the second column, **or** has the same sound as **ûr**.

120 SOUNDS OF **ĕr** AND **ĭr** LIKE **ûr** 121

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hĕr | ĕarn | bĭrd | fĭrst |
| herd | learn | chirp | third |
| clerk | earth | girl | thir'ty |
| were | ear'ly | whirl | thir'teen |

Pronounce these words distinctly, giving **er** and **ir** the sound of **ûr**.

122 WRITTEN SPELLING REVIEW 123

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| move | only | coming | until |
| whom | easy | people | racing |
| fruit | slipper | breakfast | careless |
| climb | twenty | luncheon | postman |
| raise | tickets | follow | straight |
| least | ruler | picture | crooked |
| leave | scribble | sidewalk | noisy |
| please | writing | moving | turkey |
| reach | father | ostrich | before |
| bought | children | bonnet | dinner |

**124** FIRST AND SECOND SYLLABLES ACCENTED **125**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cra'dle | a way' | frisk'y | po lite' |
| la'dle | a mong' | pup'py | ex cuse' |
| buck'et | a lone' | fun'ny | my self' |
| dip'per | a fraid' | let'ter | be tween' |

Note the sign of accent in these printed words; pronounce each word and stress the accented syllable.

**126** WORD BUILDING WITH **er** **127**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| help | help'er | play | play'er |
| work | work'er | paint | paint'er |
| plant | plant'er | build | build'er |
| rent | rent'er | lead | lead'er |

In these words **er** means *one who*, or *that which;* define words thus, — helper, *one who helps*, etc.

**128** WORD BUILDING WITH **er** **129**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ride | rid'er | rob | rob'ber |
| drive | driv'er | stop | stop'per |
| trade | trad'er | blot | blot'ter |
| skate | skat'er | run | run'ner |

Note with care the change made in the spelling of each word when **er** is added.

**130** REVIEW: MEMORY GEM

When you've work to do,
Do it with a will;
They who reach the top,
First must climb the hill.

| 131 | In the Garden | | 132 |
|---|---|---|---|
| hoe | plants | roots | peas |
| rake | weeds | stems | beans |
| spade | vines | leaves | beets |
| shŏv′*e*l | bush′es | sta*l*ks | bĕr′ries |

Pronounce with care, noting that **s** in some words has the sound of **z**.

| 133 | Opposite Meanings | | 134 |
|---|---|---|---|
| wise | fool′ish | prompt | tar′dy |
| worse | bet′ter | ten′der | har′dy |
| light | heav′y | bright | dull |
| few | man′y | scarce | plen′ti ful |

Study the words in pairs.

| 135 | Sound of **ai** like **ā** | | 136 |
|---|---|---|---|
| mail | train | rain | rain′bow |
| fail | chain | rail | rail′road |
| pail | strain | sail | sail′boat |
| tail | stain | pain | pain′ful |

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

**137** Dictation Review

The mail train is coming!
I will not fail to catch it.
Fetch a pail of water.
A chain has many links.
Each must stand the strain.
These bushes have tender leaves.

**138** ON A FARM **139**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| house | sheep | field | barn'yard |
| barn | hors'es | mĕad'ōw | hay'stack |
| sheds | ox'en | bot'tom | straw'stack |
| sta'ble | cat'tle | hill'side | corn'crib |

Think of the *meaning* of each word, and tell something about each object named.

**140** WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

to: It is never *too* late *to* mend.
too: We are never *too* old *to* learn.
two: *Two* things are bad: *too* much and *too* little.
*Two* and *two* are four and no more.

Study the meanings of these sentences. *Two* means *one and one; too* means (1) *over*, (2) *also*. In all cases where these meanings do not apply, use *to*.

**141** DIGRAPHS **ea** AND **oa** **142**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dēar | bēard | rōad | rĕad'y |
| near | cheap | toad | heav'y |
| neat | feast | roast | health'y |
| beat | beast | toast | wealth'y |

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

**143** DICTATION REVIEW

This is a wise saying of a wise man:

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

— BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

144. WORK ON A FARM 145

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| plow | feed′ing | bu͟ild | hăr′row |
| sōw | haul′ing | re bu͟ild′ | hoe′ing |
| mōw | load′ing | hitch | cut′ting |
| weed | un load′ing | un hitch′ | thresh′ing |

Note the use of *un-* and *re-* in building some words.

146 WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

there: *There* is a time for everything.
The boys are playing over *there*.

their: They call it *their* ball park.
Let us watch *their* game.

Use *there* and *their* in new sentences.

147 FOUR SOUNDS OF **a** REVIEWED 148

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dāi′ly | mär′ket | sa̤uce | chăt′ter |
| dai′sy | gar′den | sau′cer | mat′ter |
| dai′sies | hard′*en* | al′ways | hap′*pen* |
| dan′ger | spar′kle | wa′ter | hatch′et |

Pronounce words distinctly; sound **ā, ä, a̤, ă**; find in your reader *four* words with each sound.

149 WISE SAYINGS

Many hands make light work.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Some are penny wise and pound foolish.
Slow and steady wins the race.
It is easier to pull down than to build up.

**150** THREE SOUNDS OF **e** REVIEWED **151**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ē'ven | East'er | sĕv'*e*n | wel'come |
| eve'ning | east'ern | e lev'*e*n | let'ter |
| pleased | sea'shore | ev'er y | bet'ter |
| preach'er | sea'side | shep'*h*erd | spell'er |

Pronounce words distinctly; sound **ē** and **ĕ**; also **ẽr**; select two other words to illustrate each sound.

**152** NAMES OF BIRDS **153**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lark | jay | rob'in | blue'bird |
| hawk | crane | păr'rŏt | black'bird |
| crow | quail | spăr'ro*w* | snow'bird |
| dove | bob'white | swal'lo*w* | wood'peck er |

Which of these birds have you seen? Look for their pictures in a dictionary.

**154** TWO SOUNDS OF **i** REVIEWED **155**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hīgh | Bi'ble | gĭv'*e*n | fin'ish |
| ti'ny | bri'dle | lis'*te*n | skip'ping |
| while | be side' | mit'*te*n | swing'ing |
| twin'kling | in vite' | kit'*te*n | swim'ming |

Tell which letters are *silent* in these words; only part of them are in italics.

**156** DICTATION EXERCISE: MEMORY GEM

"The stars are tiny daisies high,
Opening and shutting in the sky;
While daisies are the stars below
Twinkling and sparkling as they grow."

157 SOUNDS OF o REVIEWED 158

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gō'ing | *w*hole'sale | sŏl'id | bôr'der |
| slow'ly | gro'cers | for'est | cor'ner |
| post'al | no'tice | *h*on'est | for'ty |
| *w*rote | No Smok'ing | of'fer | a'corns |

Give the sounds of **ō**, **ŏ**, **ô** distinctly.

159 COMPOUND WORDS 160

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| day'time | noth'ing | pea'nut | dew'drop |
| sun'beam | some'thing | oat'meal | key'hole |
| sun'set | play'thing | break'fast | base'ball' |
| rain'bow | an'y thing | corn'stalk | foot'ball |

Write *daytime*, *sunbeam*, etc., without a hyphen. The first syllable of *anything* is pronounced **ĕn**.

161 SOUNDS OF u REVIEWED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ū'nit | lŭck'y | un'der | tûrn'ing |
| tu'lip | num'ber | thun'der | tur'tle |
| du'ty | lum'ber | hun'dred | re turn' |

Give the sounds of **ū**, **ŭ**, and **û** with care.

162 A RIDDLE

I'm a humble little thing,
Always coming with the spring;
In the meadows green I'm found,
Peeping just above the ground;
And my stalk is covered flat
With a white and yellow hat.

## General Review

| I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|
| buy | none | away | straight |
| peach | raise | afraid | ticket |
| dear | their | among | notice |
| done | eyes | always | nothing |
| does | give | yours | painter |
| build | leaf | very | pencil |
| house | which | truly | daisies |
| half | write | early | railroad |
| hear | soon | easy | dipper |
| news | toast | coming | bottle |
| just | bread | daily | saucer |
| know | blue | many | water |
| stalk | whom | flowers | turtle |
| much | great | meadow | quiet |
| too | voice | having | every |
| loose | noise | berries | evening |
| once | train | children | whistle |
| they | catch | shepherd | until |
| wrote | please | money | return |
| two | break | writing | rebuild |
| shoes | bushes | letters | ceiling |
| used | glue | honest | shoulder |
| some | sauce | hoeing | rising |
| touch | hoist | heavy | forty |
| where | white | shovel | welcome |

To the Teacher. — Use the words in each column as tests in pronunciation, and also in oral and written spelling. Encourage pleasant tones and insist on legible writing.

## SECTION TWO

### 1 Relating to Time 2

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| week | spring | days | Wĕ*dne*s'day |
| *h*our | sum'mer | Sun'day | Thurs'day |
| sec'ond | au'tum*n* | Mon'day | Fri'day |
| min'ute | win'ter | Tūes'day | Sat'ur day |

Pick out the hardest word in each column; note that *ute* in *minute* is sounded like *it*.

### 3 Months and Abbreviations 4

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | Jan'u a ry | | May | Sep. | Sep tem'ber |
| Feb. | Feb'ru a ry | | June | Oct. | Oc to'ber |
| Mar. | March | | Ju ly' | Nov. | No vem'ber |
| Apr. | A'pril | Aug. | Au'gust | Dec. | De cem'ber |

### 5 Rime of the Months 6

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one
Save February, which alone
Has twenty-eight, but one day more
We add to it one year in four.

**Direction**: (1) Memorize this rime and recite it.
(2) Write the months in order, and the number of days in each.

| 7 | Sounds of ä and ă | | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|
| fär | pär'ty | hăt͟ch | lăd'der |
| star | har'ness | match | lan'tern |
| farm'er | mar'ket | latch | scat'ter |
| har'vest | gar'den er | patch | shad'ōws |

Compare the sounds of **ă** and **ä**. One is the "short" sound and the other is often called "Italian **a**."

| 9 | Sound of à in ask | | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|
| fàst | gràss | pàss | chànce |
| last | class | glass | aft'er |
| past | dance | brass | àn'swer |
| asked | danc'ing | branch | bas'ket |

Note that the sound of **à** is a sound between that of **ă** and that of **ä**. Pronounce words carefully.

| 11 | Three Initial Consonants | | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|
| strip | throw | scrap | string. |
| strap | scream | scrape | stream |
| stripe | scrub | scratch | strike |
| stretch | sprout | screen | struck |

Pronounce each word distinctly.

13 In the Spring

Robins in the tree tops,
Blossoms in the grass,
Green things a-growing
Everywhere you pass.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

14 SOUNDS OF "LONG e" AND "SHORT e" 15

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| seen | ē′vil | ĕlse | hĕalth′y |
| need | re′al | next | weath′er |
| steel | fe′ver | en′ter | leath′er |
| nee′dle | de′pōt | pres′ent | feath′er |

Give sounds of **ē** and **ĕ**; **th** and **th**.

16 SOUND OF **ie** AND **ei** SAME AS **ē** 17

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| field | piece | thief | re ceive′ |
| chief | piec′es | thieves | re ceiv′er |
| fierce | niec′es | be lieve′ | ceil′ing |

Pronounce and write each word with care; note that **ei** follows **c**.

18 SOUND OF FINAL **er** 19

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| own′er | dif′fer | play′er | cȯv′er |
| driv′er | fod′der | pick′er | lȯv′er |
| keep′er | rub′ber | quick′er | cȯl′or |
| bar′ber | blot′ter | sweet′er | wȯn′der |

Pronounce each word carefully, giving the sound of **ẽr** in last syllable.

20 DICTATION REVIEW: QUOTATIONS

"Evil to him who evil thinks."

"There is no time like the present."

"The shepherds watched their flocks by night."

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

**General Direction**: Review the difficult words of this and other pages, and be prepared to spell them as an *oral* test.

**21** SOUNDS OF ī AND ĭ **22**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fīre | spi'der | sĭr'up | kit'*ten* |
| fir'ing | live'ly | stick'y | mit'*ten* |
| fi'er y | spin'ner | six'ty | nine'ty |
| fire'works | crick'et | nick'els | In'di ans |

Give the sounds of ī and ĭ.

**23** SOUND OF ĭr **24**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sĭr | birds | dirt | first |
| stir | chirp | dirt'y | cir'cus |
| stirred | girl | thir'ty | cir'cle |
| stir'ring | skirt | shirts | birth'day |

Sound **r** distinctly in pronouncing each word.

**25** OBJECTS IN THE CITY **26**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sign | store | sta'tion | wag'ŏn |
| shop | street | of'fice | căr'rĭage |
| dray | al'ley | build'ing | side'walk |
| truck | trol'ley | ware'house | pave'ment |

Form the plurals of these words by adding **s**. Note that in some words the **s** will be pronounced like **z**.

**27** DICTATION REVIEW

"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said a spider to a fly.

Birds and crickets can chirp.

"Three little kittens lost their mittens,
And they began to cry."

| 28 | Sounds of "Long o" and "Short o" | | 29 |
|---|---|---|---|
| brōke | soak | fŏl'lōw | of'fer |
| both | soap | hol'low | doc'tor |
| coach | old'er | bor'row | prom'ise |
| doors | sol'dier | sor'row | prod'uct |

Give **o** its *long* sound in the second syllables of the words in the third column. Pronounce *soldier* sōl'jĕr.

| 30 | Sound of ô in soft | | 31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| lŏng | toss | cloth | gone |
| song | moss | broth | long'er |
| lost | loss | froth | strong |
| cost | cross | frost'y | strong'er |

In these words give **o** a sound between ô in *or* and ŏ in *ŏn*. Pronounce lo͟n'ger, stro͟n'ger.

| 32 | Names of Fruits | | 33 |
|---|---|---|---|
| pear | figs | lem'ŏn | ap'ple |
| peach | dates | mel'ŏn | ŏr'ange |
| plum | quince | bĕr'ry | ba nä'na |
| prune | ol'ive | cher'ry | ā'prĭ cot |

Tell what you can about each fruit.

34 Quotations

"Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger." — Tennyson.

"Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever." — Horace Mann.

35 TWO SOUNDS OF oo 36

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cōōl | fōōd | wo͝od | wo͝ol |
| pool | boost | wood'*en* | wool'en |
| moon | roost | wood'land | wool'ly |
| school | scoop | wood'man | look'ing |

Note the symbols of "long oo" and "short oo."

37 SOUND OF u LIKE o͝o 38

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bu̇sh | pu̇sh | cou̇*l*d | bu̇sh'el |
| full | pushed | should | bul'let |
| pull | put | would | butch'er |
| puss'y | put'ting | sug'ar | pud'ding |
| bush'y | push'ing | full'er | pul'ley |

Pronounce and spell these words with care.

39 SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING REVIEW 40

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gone | thread | answer | weather |
| shadow | stretch | minute | station |
| after | scratch | second | receive |
| asked | fierce | dancing | believe |
| basket | strong | nieces | carriage |
| | | | |
| chief | color | rubber | Monday |
| piece | cover | leather | Tuesday |
| week | doctor | feather | August |
| hour | sirup | trolley | February |
| sign | wagon | soldier | Wednesday |

**41** SECOND SYLLABLES ACCENTED **42**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a bout′ | a live′ | be gin′ | dĭ rect′ |
| a cross′ | a long′ | be gun′ | dĭ vide′ |
| a bove′ | a lone′ | for get′ | cor rect′ |
| a round′ | a while′ | for got′ | pro nounce′ |

Pronounce with care the first syllable of the words in Lesson 41; the sound is **ȧ**, somewhat obscured.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

| **43** | **44** | **45** |
|---|---|---|
| ev′er y | fam′i ly | rap′id ly |
| syl′la ble | vis′i tor | mul′ti ply |
| an′i mals | hol′i day | beau′ti ful |
| dif′fer ent | yes′ter day | but′ter fly |
| an oth′er | ac cent′ed | di vi′sion |
| ad di′tion | cor rect′ly | sub trac′tion |

Spell these words and tell which syllables are accented.

**46** DICTATION REVIEW

Look at each of the words above.
See how they are divided into syllables.

The accented syllable is shown by a mark.
Can you pronounce each word correctly?

I can add and subtract numbers rapidly.
We learn to multiply and divide in school.

**General Direction**: Prepare for an oral test in spelling by reviewing the words on this and other pages.

47 SILENT VOWELS 48

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tī*r*ed | g*u*ess | thre*a*d | cur'*t*ain |
| trī*e*d | fr*i*end | spre*a*d | cap'*t*ain |
| he*a*rd | bre*a*th | e*i*'ther | foun'*t*ain |
| le*a*rned | bre*a*the | nei'ther | moun'*t*ain |

The vowels are **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**; the *silent* vowels in these words are printed in italics.

49 SILENT CONSONANTS 50

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pä*l*m | di*t*ch | rab'*b*it | ä*l*'mond |
| ca*l*m | wa*t*ch | bun'*n*y | blos'*s*om |
| cha*l*k | pi*t*ch'er | ham'*m*er | com'*m*on |
| sta*l*k | *k*nock'ing | ham'*m*ock | co*m* mence' |

Note that the *silent* consonants are in italics.

51 ANIMALS 52

| *Full-grown* | *Young* | *Full-grown* | *Young* |
|---|---|---|---|
| horse | colt | bear | cub |
| sheep | lamb | deer | fawn |
| cow | calf | goose | gos'ling |
| cows | calves | geese | gos'lings |
| goat | kid | duck | duck'ling |

53 DICTATION REVIEW

"The star-buds blossom in the night,
And love the moon's calm, tender light;
But daisies bloom out in the day,
And watch the strong sun on his way."

| 54 | NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR | | 55 |
|---|---|---|---|
| stair | hun'dred | cam'el | squir'rel |
| stamp | mil'lion | tow'el | tur'key |
| a'pron | meas'ure | dol'lar | dŏn'key |
| a'cre | pleas'ure | cel'lar | mȯn'key |

Words meaning *one* of each object are *singular;* words meaning *more than one* are *plural;* form the plural of each word by adding *-s.*

| 56 | NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR | | 57 |
|---|---|---|---|
| inch | bunch | fox | he'ro |
| bench | match | box | Ne'gro |
| porch | patch | dress | po ta'to |
| church | switch | cir'cus | to ma'to |

Form the plurals of these words by adding *-es* to each.

| 58 | ARTICLES OF HARDWARE | | 59 |
|---|---|---|---|
| file | *w*rench | plane | chis'el |
| nail | *k*nob | pok'er | trow'el |
| bolt | hin*g*e | au'ger | skil'let |
| spike | screw | gim'let | scut'tle |

Form the plurals by adding *-s* or *-es* as required. In *auger* and *gimlet,* sound the *g* as in *go.*

60 MEMORY GEM

"Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like song of birds.
Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, brave, and true."

| 61 | Sound of âr | | 62 |
|---|---|---|---|
| bâre | air | pair | share |
| care | fair | chair | scarce |
| dare | hair | stair | square |

Sound **r** distinctly; use these words in expressions like these: "*bare* hands"; "pure *air*"; "a *pair* of gloves"; "my *share* of fruit."

| 63 | Opposite Meanings | 64 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cry | laugh | huġe | tī'ny |
| ask | an'swer | fierce | gen'tle |
| worst | best | ug'ly | hand'some |
| worse | bet'ter | give | re ceive' |

Study words in pairs, so that one will suggest the other word of opposite meaning.

| 65 | Singular and Plural Word Forms | | 66 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Singular* | *Plural* | *Singular* | *Plural* |
| can'dy | can'dĭes | lil'y | lil'ĭes |
| pan'sy | pan'sies | bod'y | bod'ies |
| sto'ry | sto'ries | po'ny | po'nĭes |
| dai'sy | dai'sies | bug'gy | bug'gies |

Tell the change made in the singular word forms to make the plurals.

67 Dictation Review

Which kind of candy do you like?
The best candies are made of pure sugar.
Have you ever seen a pansy bed?
Pansies are very beautiful flowers.
Easter lilies are pure white.

**68** WORDS ENDING IN **y** **69**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ba'by | ber'ry | pop'py | cit'y |
| cop'y | cher'ry | pup'py | coun'ty |
| cook'y | jel'ly | pen'ny | coun'try |

Form the plurals of these words by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*; write the plurals and pronounce each with care.

**70** OPPOSITE MEANINGS **71**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| top | bot'tom | rough | smooth |
| base | sum'mit | tough | brit'tle |
| joy | sor'row | deep | shal'low |
| e'vil | good'ness | mild | se vere' |

Compare words on each line, noting how one word will suggest its opposite.

**72** SINGULAR AND PLURAL WORD FORMS **73**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| loaf | loaves | wolf | wolves |
| shelf | shelves | mouse | mice |
| leaf | leaves | tooth | teeth |
| thief | thieves | wom'an | wom'en |

Compare the words in each double column, noting the changes made in the *singular* to form the *plural.*

**74** DICTATION REVIEW

*Loaves* is the plural of *loaf.*
*Wolf* means one and *wolves* more than one.
The mice play when the cat is away.
Compare *man* and *men,* and *woman* and *women.*
Can you tell what the words mean?

| 75 | Sound of a and ô | | 76 |
|---|---|---|---|
| wall | al'so | stôrm'y | ôught |
| stall | al'most | morn'ing | bought |
| want | al'ways | or'gan | thought |
| quart | al read'y | or'chard | brought |

Pronounce words and note with care the spelling of words in second and fourth columns; a and ô have the same sound.

| 77 | Sound of a like "Short o" | | 78 |
|---|---|---|---|
| what | was | waf'fle | squash |
| swan | wasp | wab'ble | swal'low |
| wash | swamp | wan'der | quar'rel |

The swan and the swallow are graceful birds.
It takes two to make a quarrel.

| 79 | Pronouncing and Spelling Review | | 80 |
|---|---|---|---|
| thread | divide | believe | syllable |
| tired | either | receive | division |
| church | captain | commence | tomatoes |
| spread | almond | handsome | different |
| piece | aprons | women | visitors |
| palm | cities | correct | Tuesday |
| friend | country | curtain | Wednesday |
| guess | doctor | common | February |
| sugar | answer | measure | holiday |
| color | donkey | pronounce | birthday |

**Direction**: (1) Pronounce; (2) write each word from dictation.

81 WORD GROUPS 82

| *Adjective* | *Noun* | *Adjective* | *Noun* |
|---|---|---|---|
| dai'ly | pa'pers | trust'y | help'ers |
| bus'y | tai'lors | emp'ty | băr'rels |
| loft'y | stee'ples | joy'ous | mu'sic |
| gloom'y | pris'ons | bit'ter | med'i cĭne |

83 WORD GROUPS 84

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rip'er | mel'ons | short'er | sen'tenc es |
| warm'er | eve'nings | neat'er | fig'ures |
| plain'er | let'ters | small'er | num'bers |
| green'er | pas'tures | long'est | jour'ney |

The first word of each group is called an *adjective*, because it limits the noun which follows it; use each group of words in a sentence.

85 FORMS OF ADJECTIVES 86

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| kind | kind'er | kind'est | quick |
| hard | hard'er | hard'est | great |
| light | light'er | light'est | faint |
| qui'et | qui'et er | qui'et est | mel'low |

Add *er* and *est* to words in last column, noting that *er* means *more*, and *est* means *most*.

87 DICTATION REVIEW

"The longest journeys have their end,
And the darkest shadows flee."

"True politeness is to do and say
The kindest thing in the kindest way."

**88, 89** WORD BUILDING WITH **y** **90**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ice | i'cy | bone | bon'y | stone |
| rose | ros'y | wave | wav'y | smoke |
| shade | shad'y | grease | greas'y | juice |
| shine | shin'y | spónge | spón'gy | sauce |

Add *y* to each word in the last column, dropping silent *e* as directed by Rule I.[1]

**91, 92** WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing** **93**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| āc*he* | ach'ing | paste | past'ing | raise |
| bite | bit'ing | clothe | cloth'ing | please |
| bore | bor'ing | bounce | bounc'ing | bruise |
| hire | hir'ing | freeze | freez'ing | sup pose' |

Follow Rule I, and add *-ing* to the words in the last column.

**94** WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES **95**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dance | danc'ing | danc'er | *w*rite |
| ride | rid'ing | rid'er | *w*res'*t*le |
| bake | bak'ing | bak'er | tum'ble |
| make | mak'ing | mak'er | whis'*t*le |

Form other words by adding suffixes *-er* and *-ing* to the words in the last column; in these words *er* means *one who.*

**96** DICTATION REVIEW

Pluck the rose and leave the thorn.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Please write me the news every day.
Sponges are animals that grow in the sea.

---

[1] RULE I. — Words ending in silent *e*, drop the final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

**97** WORD BUILDING **98**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| mine | mined | min'ing | min'er | trade |
| dine | dined | din'ing | din'er | e rase' |
| skate | skat'ed | skat'ing | skat'er | set'tle |
| bathe | bathed | bath'ing | bath'er | han'dle |

Follow Rule I, and add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to words in the last column.

**99** ARTICLES IN A DRY-GOODS STORE **100**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| silk | sat'in | mus'lin | cal'i co |
| hose | lin'en | vel'vet | flan'nel |
| plush | cot'*to*n | rib'bon | neck'tie |
| scarf | thrĕad | but'*to*ns | hand'ker chief |

Pronounce all words carefully; note last word.

**101** WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES **102**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| use | us'ing | us'a ble | like |
| love | lov'ing | lov'a ble | blame |
| cure | cur'ing | cur'a ble | de sire' |
| move | mov'ing | mov'a ble | ex cuse' |

Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-able* to words in last column; apply Rule I for dropping silent *e*.

**103** DICTATION REVIEW

Flannel is a soft woolen cloth.
Muslin and calico are cotton cloths.
Plush and velvet are made of silk.
Have you a fine linen handkerchief?

**104** SPELLING BY RULE **105**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| big | big′gĕr | big′gĕst | hot | flat |
| wet | wet′ter | wet′test | sad | glad |
| red | red′der | red′dest | dim | grim |
| thin | thin′ner | thin′nest | slim | snug |

Apply Rule II[1] in adding *-er* and *-est* to each word in the last two columns; note that in the added syllables the first letter is not sounded.

**106** DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II **107**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| sun | sun′ny | fog′gy | sad′*den* | red′*den* |
| fun | fun′ny | slop′py | glad′*den* | fat′*ten* |
| mud | mud′dy | knot′ty | mad′*den* | flat′*ten* |

Suffix *-y* means *full of, like;* *-en* means *to make.*

**108** DERIVATIVES MADE WITH **-ing** **109**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| get | get′ting | let′ting | nod′ding | shed′ding |
| win | win′ning | set′ting | put′ting | fret′ting |
| cut | cut′ting | beg′ging | dig′ging | drag′ging |
| be gin′ | be gin′ning | hop′ping | mop′ping | split′ting |

Note how each derivative is formed.

**110** DICTATION REVIEW

The reddest apples were kissed by the sun.
Cotton is grown in the sunny South.
The farmer was busy cutting his grain.
In the autumn the trees are shedding their leaves.

---

[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

**111** RULE II APPLIED **112**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| tan | tanned | tan′ning | tan′ner | bat |
| rob | robbed | rob′bing | rob′ber | hop |
| ship | shipped | ship′ping | ship′per | flap |
| blot | blot′ted | blot′ting | blot′ter | drum |

Form derivatives by adding *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to the words in the last column; apply Rule II.

**113** WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES **114**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tin | hem | fit | pop | chop | drop |
| sin | trim | job | mop | chat | plot |
| slip | trap | skip | stop | clap | clip |

Build derivatives from each root word by adding suffixes *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er;* apply Rule II.

**115** FOREST TREES **116**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| oak | beech | ma′ple | wa̤l′nut |
| pine | birch | ce′dar | hem′lock |
| elm | spruce | wil′low | hick′o ry |
| ash | cy̅′press | ches*t*′nut | cot′*t*on wood |

Look in your school dictionary for pictures of these trees, and learn what you can about them.

**117** DICTATION REVIEW

"Which is the best of all the trees?
Is it the oak, the king of the wood,
That for a hundred years has stood?
Is it the tall and gloomy pine,
With its million needles sharp and fine?"

**118** ROOT WORDS IN **y** **119**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dry | dri'er | dri'est | eas'y |
| hap'py | hap'pi er | hap'pi est | lone'ly |
| mer'ry | mer'ri er | mer'ri est | heav'y |
| pret'ty | pret'ti er | pret'ti est | naugh'ty |

Add *-er* and *-est* to the words in the last column; observe Rule III.[1] Pronounce: pret'ty (prĭt'ў).

**120** ROOT VERBS IN **y** **121**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| try | tries | tried | try'ing | de ny' |
| cop'y | cop'ies | cop'ied | cop'y ing | re ply' |
| car'ry | car'ries | car'ried | car'ry ing | stud'y |
| hur'ry | hur'ries | hur'ried | hur'ry ing | mul'ti ply |

Write the other forms of words in the last column that are made by changing *y* to *i* and adding suffixes.

**122** PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING REVIEW **123**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| faint | figures | always | medicine |
| ought | measure | pleasing | sentences |
| juice | melons | dancing | already |
| bought | mellow | freezing | supposing |
| squash | juicy | evenings | beginning |
| elm | apples | muslin | erasing |
| beech | dining | thinnest | lovable |
| cedar | ribbon | getting | cottonwood |
| weave | nodding | chestnut | excusable |
| scarf | flatten | knotty | handkerchief |

[1] RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*.

**124** WORD BUILDING WITH **un-** **125**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| load | un load′ | roll | un roll′ |
| lock | un lock′ | seal | un seal′ |
| fas′*ten* | un fas′*ten* | coŭ′ple | un coŭ′ple |
| but′*ton* | un but′*ton* | bri′dle | un bri′dle |

The prefix *un-*, with verbs, usually means *to reverse;* show how this meaning appears in the words formed with *un-*.

**126** WORD BUILDING WITH **in-**, **im-**, OR **un-** **127**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| firm | in firm′ | a′ble | un a′ble |
| ac′tive | in ac′tive | known | un known′ |
| prop′er | im prop′er | health′y | un health′y |
| per′fect | im per′fect | friend′ly | un friend′ly |

Note that prefixes *in-*, *im-*, or *un-* mean *not.*

**128** WORD BUILDING WITH **-less** AND **-ful** **129**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pain′less | pain′ful | joy | care | cheer |
| harm′less | harm′ful | law | hope | grace |
| faith′less | faith′ful | fear | help | thank |
| pit′i less | pit′i ful | tear | fruit | thought |

Form derivatives by adding *-less* and *-ful* to each word in the last three columns.

**130** DICTATION REVIEW

*Seal* the letter and *mail* it at once.
The *whole* is *greater* than any of its parts.
Just *here* is where we were standing.
Have you *been* late at school this *week?*
*Great* oaks from little acorns grow.

| 131 | DIGRAPHS **oa** AND **ea** | | 132 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ōars | stēal | swĕat | cōarse |
| boat | spear | sweat'er | hoarse |
| float | steam'er | heav'y | coast |
| foam | steam'boat | weath'er | co'coa |

Show that you know the meaning of each word; give the sounds of **ō**, **ē**, and **ĕ**.

| 133 | SOUND OF **ai** LIKE **ā** | | 134 |
|---|---|---|---|
| gain | hail | paid | braid |
| grain | jail'er | claim | raise |
| drain | tai'lor | wait'er | praise |
| brain | sail'or | wait'ing | prais'ing |

Use each word in an oral phrase or sentence.

| 135 | SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" | | 136 |
|---|---|---|---|
| awl | dawn | fault | taught |
| bawl | lawn | cause | caught |
| crawl | fawn | au'thor | naugh'ty |
| shawl | awn'ing | au'burn | daugh'ter |

Pronounce each word with care, stressing "broad **a**"; this sound is like **o** in *fôr*.

137 SUGGESTIVE WORD REVIEW

Who taught you to use an *awl?*
Find no fault without good cause.
Which author do you like best?

"One, two, three, four, five,
I caught a *hare* alive."

| 138 | Sound of **c** like **s** | | 139 |
|---|---|---|---|
| race | source | ci'der | ex cept' |
| place | piece | cin'der | re cess' |
| price | pen'cil | cis'tern | re cite' |
| sau'cy | of'fice | cel'lar | ex'er cise |

Note that **c** before **e**, **i**, or **y** has the sound of *s*. Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

| 140 | Sound of **gh** and **ph** like **f** | | 141 |
|---|---|---|---|
| roŭgh | cŏugh | phrase | Ralph |
| tough | trŏugh | go'pher | Phil'ip |
| e nough' | läugh | el'e phant | Jo'seph |

Study each word with care and pronounce it distinctly.

| 142 | Peculiar Word Forms | | 143 |
|---|---|---|---|
| they | eight | queen | quake |
| o bey' | eight'y | queer | quart |
| weigh | eight'een | quilt | quar'ter |
| weight | neigh'bors | quite | ques'tion |

Note that the sound of **ey** or **ei** in these words is like **ā**, and **qu** has the sound of **kw**.

144 Suggestive Word Review

I found a *piece* of a pencil in the office.
We will recite before recess.
She took *all* the quilts except yours.

"A little cinder in the *eye*
Would make a mighty hero cry."

| 145 | SOUND OF "ITALIAN a" | | 146 |
|---|---|---|---|
| cär | lard | mar'ble | re gard' |
| tar | barge | mar'ket | en large' |
| tart | parch | gar'ter | bar'ley |
| smart | starch | gar'ment | har'vest |

Pronounce each word with care; sound ä clearly.

| 147 | SOUND OF "MEDIAL a" | | 148 |
|---|---|---|---|
| bȧth | ȧ lȧs' | so'fȧ | fȧst'er |
| path | a fire' | so'da | mas'ter |
| past | a board' | com'ma | plas'ter |
| grant | a part' | Cu'ba | pass'ing |

Give ȧ a sound between ä in *arm* and ă in *am;* in the unaccented syllables in the second and third columns ȧ has a somewhat obscure sound.

| 149 | WATER AND ITS FORMS | | 150 |
|---|---|---|---|
| brŏŏk | lake | sea | surf |
| creek | riv'er | gulf | waves |
| pool | ca nal' | tides | bil'low |
| pond | foun'tăin | o'cean | har'bor |

Learn the *meaning* of each of these words.

151 DICTATION WORD REVIEW

An ocean is the largest body of water.
Waves and billows sweep over it.
The sailors are not afraid; they sing:
"The sea! The sea! The open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free."

| 152 | ANIMALS LIVING IN THE WATER | | 153 |
|---|---|---|---|
| eel | cat′fish | crabs | săl′mŏn |
| bass | cod′fish | clams | hĕr′ring |
| pike | oys′ters | shrimps | pick′er el |
| perch | lob′sters | shark | mack′er el |

Look for the pictures of these animals in a dictionary.

| 154 | TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY | | 155 |
|---|---|---|---|
| beach | peak | plain | is′land |
| shore | val′ley | hill | high′land |
| coast | dęs′ert | ridge | moun′tăin |
| bluff | prai′rĭe | range | vol ca′no |

Observe that these words relate to some part of the earth's surface; study the meaning of each.

| 156 | WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC | | 157 |
|---|---|---|---|
| signs | ze′ro | u′nit | thou′sand |
| plus | nau*ght* | frac′tion | prod′uct |
| mi′nus | ci′pher | prob′lem | quo′tient |
| e′quals | fig′ures | num′ber | re main′der |

Show that you know the meaning of the words.

158 DICTATION REVIEW

Ten figures are used in writing numbers.
One of these is zero, cipher, or naught.
Compare *naught* with *caught* and *taught*.
Sound *au* in these words like *a* in *all*.
Be sure to sound *n* in *naught*.

## General Review and Test Exercises

| I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|
| laugh | asked | April | shining |
| field | stopped | comma | sweater |
| should | eight | real | swallow |
| quite | salmon | barley | orchard |
| firm | busy | awning | almost |
| bear | whose | desire | quarrel |
| hair | weigh | recess | bushel |
| were | woman | recite | pudding |
| could | dollar | aboard | putting |
| need | cider | direct | question |
| cause | gopher | enough | weather |
| else | sailor | receive | daughter |
| loss | waiter | except | Thursday |
| chair | cellar | suppose | Saturday |
| struck | tailor | either | January |
| brain | proper | station | multiply |
| would | perfect | neither | replying |
| heard | prison | naughty | pleasure |
| known | jailer | getting | already |
| claim | author | steamer | yesterday |
| church | present | thousand | beautiful |
| braid | promise | soldiers | handkerchief |
| hoarse | brought | fountain | exercise |
| school | office | carried | elephant |
| thought | Philip | neighbors | addition |

To the Teacher. — Use the words above as a test in pronunciation; then have a spelling match either oral or written.

## SECTION THREE

| 1 | FOUR SOUNDS OF a | | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| pāy | chärge | băck | wạr |
| stay | ar′my | track | straw |
| state | par′don | grand | law′yer |
| la′dy | carv′ing | stand | draw′er |
| de lay′ | ar′ti cle | shall | be cause′ |

Pronounce each word distinctly; sound ā, ä, ă, ạ.

| 3 | SOUNDS OF e AND i | | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| yĕs | keep | prīze | chĭll′y |
| yet | feet | size | drill′ing |
| tell | meet′ing | side | swift′ly |
| tenth | seem′ing | line | guilt′y |
| length | dream′ing | life | di min′ish |

Give the sounds of ē, ĕ, ī, ĭ.

5 MEMORY GEM FOR DICTATION REVIEW

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.

— CARY.

---

TO THE TEACHER. — Throughout this section the dictation reviews should be supplemented by oral review in spelling. Pupils should prepare for this oral test by reviewing the words of each page.

| 6 | SOUNDS OF ō AND ŏ | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| tōld | ōre | lŏt | jŏl'ly |
| bold | own | got | con'cert |
| rope | bowl | lock | con'tract |
| slope | bro'ken | o' clock' | hol'ly hock |

Pronounce words with care, stressing the sounds of "long o" and "short o."

| 8 | SOUNDS OF ô AND ŏ | | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| nôr | lôrd | mŏth | ŏff |
| north | born | toss | of'*ten* |
| north'ern | George | boss | sof'*ten* |
| bor'der | Geor'ğĭ a | gloss | frost'y |

Note that the sound of ŏ is intermediate between ô in *ôr* and ŏ in *ŏdd;* sound it with care.

| 10 | MEN'S OCCUPATIONS | | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| gro'cer | fore'man | bank'er | flō'rist |
| farm'er | brake'man | bar'ber | mer'chant |
| mill'er | fire'man | print'er | team'ster |
| ma'son | post'man | paint'er | con duc'tor |

Tell the kind of work done by each person named; sound final **or** like **ẽr**.

12 SUGGESTIVE DICTATION REVIEW

Please *meet* me at the north *gate.*
*Wait* for me until *eight* o'clock.
This is a *piece* of a very old *sail.*
It was *made* of *coarse* cloth.

Study the words in italics, and write all from dictation.

| 13 | Sounds of **u** | | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| fū′el | jŭdge | thŭs | drŭnk |
| jew′el | sub′ject | rush | trunk |
| new′er | pub′lic | crush | hun̲′gry |
| sew′er | suf′fer | brush | plum*b*′er |

Note that **ew** in first column has the sound of "long **u**"; pronounce all words with care.

| 15 | Sound of **o** like **ŭ** | | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|
| sȯn | tȯn | toŭch | glȯve |
| done | tong*ue* | young | com′ing |
| month | com′fōrt | dou′ble | flȯȯd |
| ov′*e*n | re cov′er | trou′ble | blȯȯd |

Give **o** the sound of "short **u**"; note the *silent* letters in third column. Use the words of the first column in sentences.

| 17 | Products of Manufacture | | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| flour | sug′ăr | coke | boards |
| meat | sĭr′up | steel | shin̲′gles |
| hams | mo las′seș | i′ron | lĕath′er |
| ba′*c*on | vin′e găr | wire | fur′ni ture |

Pronounce **ar** in *sugar* and *vinegar* like **ẽr**; pronounce *iron*, ī′urn; tell about making each product.

19 Suggestive Dictation Review

They *ate* breakfast at six o'clock.
The father took his *son* to the city.
You should *write* "all *right*" as *two* words.
Iron and *steel* are made from *ore*.
Coke is made by heating coal in an oven.

**20** SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES **21**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| al'bum | ex pect' | mim'ic | pub'lic |
| ab'sent | ob ject' | ill'ness | pub'lish |
| nap'kin | in tend' | dis'trict | hus'band |
| sand'wich | com pel' | bis'*cuit* | pun'ish |

Sound the *vowel* in every syllable in this lesson; tell which words you think hard to spell.

**22** LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES **23**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ha'zy | rea'*son* | a muse' | lone'some |
| la'zy | sea'*son* | re fuse' | home'sick |
| cra'zy | lead'er | stu'pid | light'ning |
| has'*ten* | a gree' | b*eau*'ty | fright'*en* |

Tell how you can mark the accented vowels to show that they are "long"; name the silent letters.

**24** PRODUCTS OF THE FARM **25**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rye | clo'ver | flax | to bac'co |
| oats | mil'let | rice | pump'kins |
| wheat | tim'o thy | corn | sug'ar cane |
| bar'ley | al fal'fa | cot'*ton* | sug'ar beets |

Tell something about each thing named; look for their pictures in a dictionary.

**26** DICTATION REVIEW

Farmers are busy every season of the year.
In the spring they plow and plant.
In the summer they harvest the hay and grain.
In the autumn they gather the corn and cotton.
In the winter they care for *their* horses and cattle.

27 MODIFIED LONG VOWELS 28

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pal'ȧce | dė cide' | ȯ blige' | fu'tůre |
| cot'tage | re fuse' | pro mote' | pȧs'ture |
| pack'age | re duce' | pro duce' | na'ture |
| bag'gage | de liv'er | co'cȯ nut | nat'ů ral |

Note that the sounds of **ȧ**, **ė**, **ȯ**, and **ů** occur only in *unaccented* syllables; their sounds are shorter than the regular "long vowels"; pronounce these words carefully.

29 DIPHTHONGS **ou** AND **ow** 30

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| owl | tow'er | bound | lounge |
| fowl | pow'er | round | spout |
| drown | vow'el | count | a mount' |
| crowd | al low' | hous'es | ac count' |

Note that **ou** and **ow** have the same sound.

31 MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION 32

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hack | truck | ca no͝e' | el'e va tor |
| coach | freight | fĕr'rў | au to mo'bĭle |
| sled | wag'on | steam'er | mo'tor boat |
| sleigh | ex press' | trol'ley | par'cel post |

Note the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

33 DICTATION WORD REVIEW

Heavy articles are shipped by freight.
Lighter ones are often sent by express.
The parcel post carries many things.
They are *sent* direct from the country to the city, or from the town to the farm.

**34** SOUND OF **û** **35**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pûr | fur | hurl | pur'ple |
| blur | fur'nish | bur'den | pur'pose |
| turn | fur'nace | fur'ther | re turn' |
| burn'er | pur'chase | bur'glăr | dis turb' |

Note that **r** in each word should be sounded; use the words as a pronouncing exercise.

**36** SOUND OF **ĭ** AND **ĕ** LIKE **û** **37**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tẽrm | herd | ẽarn | dĭrt |
| germ | serve | pearl | squirt |
| fern | serv'ice | mer'cy | squirm |
| verse | per'son | cer'tăĭn | cir'cle |

Sound **r** clearly. Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

**38** SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW **39**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bowl | ferry | bacon | account |
| iron | parcel | biscuit | sirup |
| oven | florist | sandwich | sugar |
| touch | printer | baggage | vinegar |
| flood | painter | wagon | molasses |
| tongue | plumber | season | alfalfa |
| lounge | leather | lonesome | coconut |
| length | trouble | lightning | furniture |
| freight | shingles | compel | elevator |
| sleigh | beauty | amount | automobile |

**Direction**: (1) Write the words from dictation; (2) correct mistakes and calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

**40** WORD BUILDING WITH **er** **41**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| sleep | sleep'er | deal | rock | be gin' |
| strike | strik'er | drum | walk | la'bor |
| *w*rap | *w*rap'per | swim | roll | ped'dle |
| trav'el | trav'el er | wring | trot | re port' |

Add suffix *-er* to words in last three columns, applying the rules for spelling (see pages 52, 54).

**42** WORD BUILDING WITH **or** **43**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gov'ern | gov'er nŏr | di rect' | di rec'tŏr |
| con duct' | con duc'tor | pro tect' | pro tec'tor |
| in spect' | in spec'tor | con tract' | con trac'tor |
| col lect' | col lec'tor | in struct' | in struc'tor |

Sound final *-or* like *-ẽr*; *-or* means *one who.*

**44** WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES **45**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| fresh | fresh'en | fresh'ness | quick | stiff |
| rough | rough'en | rough'ness | sweet | light |
| mad | mad'den | mad'ness | bright | short |
| glad | glad'den | glad'ness | loose | broad |

Add suffix *-en* meaning *to make*, *-ly* meaning *manner*, and *-ness* meaning *state of being* to each word in last two columns; define each derivative thus, — stiffen, *to make stiff;* stiffly, *in a stiff manner;* stiffness, *state of being stiff*, etc.

**46** MEMORY GEM — REVIEW

"A little thing, a sunny smile,
A loving word, at morn,
And all day long the sun shone bright
And sweetest hopes were born."

| 47 | MEDIAL **a** ACCENTED AND UNACCENTED | | 48 |
|---|---|---|---|
| tȧsk | ex'trȧ | ȧnt | ad vȧnce' |
| cask | a're a | grant | ȧft er noon' |
| mask | i de'a | pass | Can'ȧ da |
| raft | sep'ȧ rate | mass | Ȧ mĕr'i ca |

Use these words as a pronouncing exercise, giving **ȧ** its medial sound between that of **ä** and **ă**. In unaccented syllables the sound of **ȧ** is somewhat obscured.

| 49 | SOUND OF **oi** | | 50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| toil | toil'er | coil | roy'al |
| boil | boil'er | coin | joy'ful |
| moist | mois'ture | toi'let | em ploy' |
| joist | re joice' | poi'ṣon | de stroy' |

The sound of **oy** is like **oi**: pronounce words distinctly.

| 51 | WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC | | 52 |
|---|---|---|---|
| pint | ounce | mĕas'ûre | fac'tor |
| peck | pound | sur'face | can'cel |
| gal'lon | hun'dred | dis'tance | dec'i mal |
| bär'rel | thou'sand | liq'uid | ex̱ am'ple |

Pronounce carefully, noting that **s** in *measure* has the sound of **zh**, and **x̱** in *example* has the sound of **gz**.

**53** DICTATION WORD REVIEW

Every person needs to use numbers.
*All* should learn to add rapidly and correctly.
*Eight* quarts make a peck.
*Four* pecks make a bushel.
Twelve things make a dozen.

| 54 | SOUND OF "LONG oo" | | 55 |
|---|---|---|---|
| tōōl | truth | drōōp | bal lōōn′ |
| fool | through | loop | moon′light |
| roof | tru′ant | coop | spoon′ful |
| hoof | sure′ly | coop′er | goose′ber ry |

Sound **ōō** distinctly, noting that **u** in the second column has the sound of **ōō**.

| 56 | SOUNDS OF th AND th | | 57 |
|---|---|---|---|
| thaw | fourth | thus | both′er |
| thatch | month | though | with′er |
| thrash | growth | rath′er | with in′ |
| thrush | this′tle | gath′er | with out′ |

Note how the two sounds of **th** are indicated; sound each symbol distinctly.

| 58 | WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING | | 59 |
|---|---|---|---|
| help | as sist′ | buy | pur′chase |
| try | at tempt′ | tell | re late′ |
| shun | a void′ | come | ar rive′ |
| tease | an noy′ | be gin′ | com mence′ |

Study the words along the line in pairs; learn each pair so that one word suggests the other.

**60** DICTATION REVIEW EXERCISE

Please *help* me with this example.
The merchant will *buy* goods in the city.
Who can *tell* a funny story?
You may *begin* at once, if you will.

**Direction**: Copy from dictation, supplying a word in place of each one in italics.

| 61 | Related Words | 62 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wide | width | young | youth |
| long | length | strong | strength |
| safe | safe′ty | broad | breadth |
| wise | wis′dom | bus′y | busi′ness |

Compare each *adjective* in the first and third columns with the noun opposite in next column; note the *meanings.*

| 63 | Related Words | 64 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lose | loss | try | tri′al |
| choose | choice | bloom | blos′som |
| heal | hĕalth | please | plĕas′ure |
| steal | stĕalth | know | know*l*′edge |

Compare the *verbs* in the first and third columns with the *noun* opposite each; use the words in phrases or sentences.

| 65 | Words of Similar Meaning | 66 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| high | lŏft′y | plans | de signs′ |
| whole | en tire′ | asked | in quired′ |
| e rect′ | up′right | al low′ | per mit′ |
| la′zy | in′do lent | re ply′ | ăn′swer |

Compare each pair of words and note their meanings.

**67** Dictation Review Exercise

Far away there was a *high* mountain.
The *whole* bridge was carried away.
Draw your *plans* with great care.
We *asked* for the best road to the city.

**Direction**: Supply a word instead of each one in italics.

| 68 | DOUBLED CONSONANTS | | 69 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ĕr'ror | gig'gle | sud'*den* | pas'sen ger |
| hor'rid | gob'ble | shud'der | pos'si ble |
| pat'ter | rid'dle | hop'ping | ter'ri ble |
| chat'ter | rip'ple | skip'ping | mat'tress |

Note that the first letter in the *second* syllables is not *sounded;* the *doubled consonant* in adjoining syllables indicates that the preceding vowel is *short.*

| 70 | FAMILIAR OBJECTS | | 71 |
|---|---|---|---|
| sleeve | sad'dle | căr'rŏt | pat'tern |
| waist | stĭr'rup | tur'nip | păr'a sol |
| ruf'fle | lad'der | let'tuce | um brĕl'la |
| tas'*sel* | ban'ner | cab'bage | foun da'tion |

Tell what letters are silent in these words; note that the last syllable of *lettuce* is sounded "is."

| 72 | WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING | | 73 |
|---|---|---|---|
| flocks | herds | flat | lev'el |
| firm | sol'id | style | fash'*ion* |
| neat | ti'dy | flu'id | liq'uid |
| frank | o'pen | oc cûr' | hap'*pen* |

Study the words of similar meaning in pairs.

74 DICTATION REVIEW EXERCISE

Some farmers have large *herds* of sheep.
This house is built on a *firm* foundation.
Every desk is kept as *neat* as possible.
When have tight sleeves been in *style?*

**Direction**: Use another word for each one in italics.

| 75 | Related Words | 76 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| act | ac'tor | high | height |
| die | dy'ing | cen'ter | cen'tral |
| dead | death | be come' | be came' |
| spend | spent | peo'ple | pop'u lar |

Study the words in pairs, noting how the meaning of one appears in the other.

| 77 | Opposite Meanings | 78 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cause | ef fect' | ac cept' | re ject' |
| dan'ger | safe'ty | in crease' | de crease' |
| suc cess' | fail'ure | in clude' | ex clude' |
| strength | weak'ness | col lect' | dis trib'ute |

Study the pairs of words so that the use of any word will suggest its opposite.

| 79 | Spelling-match Review | 80 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ache | ounce | busy | enough |
| tease | though | labor | rejoice |
| sure | through | mercy | balloon |
| earn | truant | hungry | commence |
| heard | assist | dozen | business |
| month | gallon | thistle | example |
| choose | liquid | thousand | exercise |
| loose | circle | minutes | separate |
| hoarse | poison | furnace | collector |
| guess | area | purchase | beginning |

**Direction**: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) determine percentage of words spelled correctly and name winner.

81 SPECIAL DRILL ON SOUND OF "SHORT e" 82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| said | a gain′ | gĕt | fŏre′hĕad |
| says | a gainst′ | read | bon′nĕt |
| an′y | an′y how | stead′y | chick′ĕn |
| man′y | an′y way | in stead′ | kitch′ĕn |

Note that in the first and second columns the letter **a** has the sound of "short **e**"; put stress on the sound of **ĕ** in every word.

83 SPECIAL DRILL ON "SHORT i" 84

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sĭnce | cer′tăĭn | dĭ vide′ | fer′tĭle |
| rinse | cur′tain | di rect′ | serv′ice |
| been | moun′tain | ci gär′ | en′gine |
| pret′ty | foun′tain | pĭ ăn′ō | ĭ tal′ic |

In pronouncing each of these words give a clear sound of "short **i**."

85 FAMILIAR OBJECTS 86

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| key | plate | tea′cup | rad′ish |
| clay | lamp | cŏf′fee | on′ion |
| soil | chim′ney | sal′ad | cu′cum ber |
| belt | can′dle | pud′ding | veg′ė ta bles |

Note that the last syllable of *coffee* has the sound of **ĭ** and that *onion* is pronounced "ŭn′yun."

87 DICTATION WORD REVIEW

You have *heard* of "Robinson Crusoe."
What do you *know* about the book?
Have you ever *seen* or *read* it?
You will surely like the *whole* story.

88 SPECIAL DRILL ON "LONG **u**" 89

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dūe | a mūse′ | tū′lip | Tūes′day |
| cute | a buse′ | bu′gle | re new′ |
| view | ac cuse′ | u′su al | news′pa per |
| stew | se cure′ | u′su al ly | av′e nue |

Be sure to give "**ū**" and "**ew**" in these words the sound of "long **u**"; add *-ing* to the words in the second column,— apply Rule III, page 56.

90 SPECIAL DRILL ON "LONG **oo**" 91

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| moose | prọve | blụe | grew |
| flew | re mọve′ | blu′ing | screw |
| chew | tru′ant | blu′ish | un screw′ |
| *wh*ọọse | sure′ly | tru′ly | prun′ing |

Pronounce the words distinctly, giving in each a clear sound of "long **oo**."

92 COMPOUND WORDS 93

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| to-day′ | good-by′ | up stairs′ | house′keep er |
| to-night′ | to-mor′row | cup′board | mo′tor man |
| saw′mill | sea′shore | whole′sale | type′writ er |
| up′land | bare′foot | whale′bone | which ev′er |

Note that some *compound* words require a hyphen and others do not. *Cupboard* is pronounced cŭb′ẽrd.

94 DICTATION REVIEW EXERCISE

I bought a *pair* of new shoes to-day.
To-morrow I shall try to *wear* them.

"Beautiful faces are they that *wear*
The light of a pleasant spirit *there*."

**95** SOUND OF a̤ LIKE ô **96**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ja̤w | fa̤lse | sôrt | côr'set |
| raw | aw'ful | short | for'wărd |
| paws | awn'ing | gorge | for'tune |
| fawn | aw'ful ly | in form' | horse'man |

In the dictionary, the sound of a̤ is indicated by using ô in the *respellings* which show how to pronounce words.

**97** SOUND OF ȯ LIKE ŭ **98**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wȯn | love'ly | in'cȯme | cȯm'pa ny |
| none | cus'tȯm | thȯr'ȯ*ugh* | some'thing |
| a bove' | col'ored | smoth'er | some'what |
| shov'ing | cush'*i*ȯn | won'der ful | tire'some |

**99, 100** CONTRACTIONS IN PHRASES **101**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I'm quite | don't wait | you'll be |
| I'd like | isn't here | aren't they |
| I'll meet | cän't hear | we've been |
| I've known | didn't you | doesn't know |

(1) Write the separate words included in each contraction; (2) write a sentence containing each phrase.

**102** DICTATION REVIEW

"I wonder why, I wonder why,
So many things are bigger than I.
There are hundreds of things I wonder about,
And I'd like to find a few of them out."

| 103 | SOUND OF "LONG a" ACCENTED | | 104 |
|---|---|---|---|
| grade | lay'er | gra'vy | a shamed' |
| grapes | rai'sins | man'ger | ex plain' |
| stake | rail'ing | base'ment | re main' |
| shake | pa rade' | bak'er y | com plain' |

Use each word in a phrase or sentence. Note with care the words in the second and fourth columns.

| 105 | SOUND OF "SHORT a" ACCENTED | | 106 |
|---|---|---|---|
| crank | cab'in | dan'dy | rav'el |
| plank | hab'it | tal'ly | tan'gle |
| prank | man'ner | mal'let | mat'ting |
| spank | stag'ger | catch'er | plat'form |

| 107 | COMMON ABBREVIATIONS | 108 |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. | Mis'ter | Dr. Doc'tor |
| Mrs. (mis'iz) | Mis'tress | Agt. A'gent |
| A.M. | Before noon | P. O. Post Of'fice |
| P.M. | After noon | R. F. D. Ru'ral Free De liv'er y |

Note that a period is used with every abbreviation.

**109** DICTATION EXERCISE

CLINTON, Iow , Feb. 24, 1916.

MR. JOHN SMITH.

Dear Sir: —

In reply to your inquiry I have to say: The train to which you refer is due to leave this station at 10 A.M. and to arrive in Chicago at 3 P.M.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JONES, Agt.

**110** SOUND OF "LONG e" ACCENTED **111**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| feed | breeze | mean | de′pōt |
| bleed | sneeze | treat | de gree′ |
| sheet | squeeze | shears | de feat′ |
| speech | Greek | eat′*en* | re peat′ |

**112** SOUND OF "SHORT e" ACCENTED **113**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mess | deṣ′ert | dĕaf | se lect′ |
| press | slen′der | meant | con nect′ |
| shell | ped′dler | trench | con sent′ |
| swell | freck′le | French | pre vent′ |

Tell how to mark **e** to indicate the sound of "short **e**."

**114** COMMON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES **115**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gō*u*rd | car′rot | pep′pers | mel′ons |
| on′ion | pars′nip | r*h*u̇′barb | ber′ries |
| tur′nip | gar′lic | pie′plant | as par′a gus |
| spin′ach | cel′er y | egg′plant | can′ta lo̤upe |

Note that *-ach* in *spinach* is sounded like -åj.

**116** DICTATION REVIEW

The storm came and the winds *blew*.
The honeybee is busy every shining *hour*.
*Our* country is called The United States of America.
The United States produces much iron and steel.
Pieplant is another name for rhubarb.
Raisins are grapes dried in the sun.

**117** SOUND OF "LONG i" ACCENTED **118**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *k*night | li'on | dye | twine |
| sight | ti'ger | dye'ing | bind'er |
| slight | like'ly | tie | cli'mate |
| spire | sup ply' | ty'ing | pri'vate |

Use each of these words in a phrase or a sentence.

**119** SOUND OF "SHORT i" ACCENTED **120**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| list | vis'it | stiff | sil'ly |
| lift | vil'lage | sil'ver | sim'ple |
| quill | pĭ'geon | shiv'er | dis'tance |
| sling | vĭne'yard | splin'ter | dis'trict |

Note with care the words in the second column.

**121** SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW **122**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| said | again | consent | italic |
| since | accuse | connect | newspaper |
| rinse | bluing | remain | to-morrow |
| whose | raisins | complain | company |
| false | tangle | parade | usually |
| stake | chicken | engine | celery |
| plank | rhubarb | fertile | delivery |
| sneeze | matting | colored | wonderful |
| breeze | forehead | smother | whichever |
| trench | fortune | instead | cantaloupe |

**Direction**: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) determine percentage of words spelled correctly and name winner.

123 SOUND OF "LONG o ACCENTED" 124

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| loan | sewed | course | no′tice |
| yoke | sew′ing | ghost | pro′noun |
| globe | mow′ing | dough | ex plode′ |
| zone | com*b*′ing | dough′nut | ex plore′ |

Study with care the words in the second and third columns; note the *silent* letters. Use the words in sentences.

125 SOUND OF "SHORT o" ACCENTED 126

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| crops | pol′ish | tŏr′rid | hol′i day |
| dock | cop′per | hor′rid | col′o ny |
| dodge | prof′it | com′ic | col′o nies |
| notch | rot′*te*n | col′um*n* | oc′cū py |

Give o in these words its regular *short* sound as in *on;* do not lengthen ŏ to the sound of o in *or.*

127 NAMES OF INSECTS 128

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fly | mŏth | hor′net | mos qui′to (-kē′-) |
| bee | flea | fire′fly | but′ter fly |
| wąsp | spi′der | crick′et | bum′ble bee |
| *g*nat | bee′tle | lo′cust | grass′hop per |

Pronounce words distinctly, and look in the dictionary for the pictures of these insects.

129 DICTATION REVIEW

The *Fourth* of July is *our* national holiday.

Where there's a will there's a *way.*

Whatever is worth doing at *all* is worth doing well. Do your best, your very best.

"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day." — FRANKLIN.

| 130 | CONSONANT DIGRAPHS | | 131 |
|---|---|---|---|
| shape | chores | sing'ing | whelp |
| shave | Chi'na | an̲'gle | whine |
| shav'ing | chill'y | an̲'gry | wharf |
| short'stop | satch'el | sin̲'gle | whisk'ers |

A *digraph* is a group of two letters with one sound; note that **ch**, **sh**, **ng**, and **n̲** = **ng**, each represent an elementary sound.

| 132 | SOUNDS OF **th** and **th**, and **-tion** | | 133 |
|---|---|---|---|
| bȧth | bathe | ac'tion | mo'tion |
| cloth | clothes | na'tion | sec'tion |
| thrash | wheth'er | no'tion | auc'tion |
| the'a ter | there'fore | sta'tion | va ca'tion |

Compare the sounds of **th** and **th**; note that *tion* is pronounced "shŭn"; pronounce words carefully.

| 134 | NAMES OF FLOWERS | | 135 |
|---|---|---|---|
| rose | as'ter | lil'y | blue'bell |
| dai'sy | cro'cus | li'lac | sun'flow er |
| pan'sy | cow'slip | tu'lip | ge ra'ni um |
| pop'py | vi'o let | snow'drop | dan'de li on |

136 DICTATION REVIEW ON FLOWERS

The *aster* gets its name from a Greek word meaning *star*.

The *daisy* tells us that it is the *day's eye*, — it opens its *eye* at the first dawn of day.

The *dandelion* is a gentle flower, but its name means *lion's tooth*.

The *lilac* and *violet* have given names to colors.

**137** WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing** **138**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pave | ad dress′ | scale | in sist′ |
| waste | at tend′ | drift | im prove′ |
| dive | ex plore′ | twist | com mand′ |
| plunge | pre pare′ | driz′zle | de fine′ |

Apply Rule I, and write the words formed by adding *-ing* to each word in this exercise.

**139** DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II **140**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fit′ted | win′ner | o mit′ | o mit′ted |
| tipped | tan′ner | ad mit′ | ad mit′ted |
| tagged | beg′gar | con trol′ | con trolled′ |
| canned | drum′mer | ex cel′ | ex′cel lent |

Show how Rule II is applied in spelling the words in the first, second, and fourth columns.

**141** WORDS RELATING TO INDIAN LIFE **142**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| camp | bōw | ca nọe′ | blan′ket |
| dance | ăr′rōw | pad′dle | deer′skin |
| tribe | quiv′er | squaw | moc′ca sin |
| chief | wig′wam | pa poose′ | war′rior |

If you do not know the meaning of any of these words, consult the dictionary.

**143** · DICTATION REVIEW

Columbus found people living in America.
He called them Indians. Can you tell why?
Indians make good bows and arrows.
They like to live in the open air.

| 144 | RELATED WORDS | 145 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| school | schol'ar | cre ate' | crea'ture |
| un'ion | u nit'ed | cap'ture | cap'tive |
| pleas'ure | pleas'ant | be lieve' | be lief' |
| na'ture | nat'u ral | re lieve' | re lief' |

Study the words in pairs and note that they are related in meaning.

| 146 | SUFFIXES **-let** AND **-ous** | | 147 |
|---|---|---|---|
| owl'et | ring'let | joy'ous | dan'ger ous |
| is'let | lake'let | fu'ri ous | vig'or ous |
| cut'let | book'let | en'vi ous | glo'ri ous |
| leaf'let | brook'let | per'il ous | cou ra'geous |

The suffix *-et* or *-let* means *little*, and *-ous* means *full of;* define each word thus, — "owlet, *a little owl*"; "joyous, *full of joy*," etc.

| 148 | ARTICLES OF FOOD | | 149 |
|---|---|---|---|
| chops | bread | fruit | ba'con |
| veal | but'ter | sal'ad | liv'er |
| pork | crack'ers | pud'ding | sau'sage |
| mut'ton | bis'cuit | pŏr'ridge | beef'steak |

Tell something about each food.

**150** MEMORY GEM

The goldenrod is yellow,
The corn is turning brown;
The trees in apple orchards
With fruit are bending down.

— HELEN HUNT JACKSON.

**151** AMERICAN HISTORY — EXPLORATION **152**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North'men | Spain | France | Eng'land |
| Ice'land | Span'ish | French | Eng'lish |
| At lan'tic | Co lum'bus | Flor'i da | E liz'a beth |
| Pa cif'ic | dis cŏv'er | set'tled | Vir gin'i a |

Use these words as a pronouncing exercise.

**153** AMERICAN HISTORY — SETTLEMENT **154**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pil'grims | Pu'ri tans | Dutch | Penn |
| Hol'land | Sa'lem | Hud'sŏn | Quak'er |
| May'flow er | Bos'ton | Man hat'tan | Del'a ware |
| Plym'outh | New Ha'ven | New York | Phil a del'phi a |

Pronounce each word with care, and note how it is used in a United States history.

**155** WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING **156**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ac cept' | re ject' | in'jure | ben'e fit |
| con sent' | re fuse' | need'ful | need'less |
| as cend' | de scend' | doubt'ful | doubt'less |
| cre ate' | de stroy' | he ro'ic | cow'ard ly |

Study the words in pairs, and be prepared to write both when either is dictated.

**157** MEMORY GEM

Do not look for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor,
He will measure back to you.

— ALICE CARY.

## Spelling-match Review

| I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|
| none | acre | address | brakeman |
| ache | again | arrive | beefsteak |
| don't | among | alley | vineyard |
| can't | aboard | auction | Wednesday |
| sure | above | advance | celery |
| lose | absent | excel | apricot |
| wear | couple | ready | pigeon |
| says | tying | enough | banana |
| hair | sewing | sausage | occupy |
| could | supply | pumpkin | popular |
| cough | copper | injure | colonies |
| guess | village | union | company |
| dough | column | notice | mosquito |
| ghost | account | climate | moccasin |
| heard | writing | distance | possible |
| built | seeming | motion | certainly |
| wrote | somewhat | trouble | geranium |
| since | business | pleasure | separate |
| hoarse | district | prairie | perilous |
| though | to-night | private | courageous |
| choose | often | whether | beginning |
| where | satchel | command | admitted |
| friend | forty | instead | excellent |
| slight | arrows | believe | asparagus |
| twine | straight | receive | vacation |

# PART II

## SECTION FOUR

| 1 | COMMON NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR | | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| pound | scȳthe | wheel | ri'fle |
| ounce | sīgn | spoke | bat'tle |
| snake | sig'nal | slave | pack'age |
| snail | prin'ci pal | gi'ant | en've lōpe |

Form the plurals of these words; apply Rule A.[1]

| 3 | COMMON NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR | | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| tax | bush | class | ech'o |
| cross | ranch | cho'rus | vol ca'no |
| church | switch | whip'lash | isth'mus |
| lunch | crutch | tooth'brush | mat'tress |

Form the plurals by adding *es* to each word; see Rule A.

**5** DICTATION EXERCISE

noun — A word used as a name is called a noun.
sin'gu lar — A noun that means but one is singular.
plu'ral — A noun that means more than one is plural.
com'mon — A common noun applies to each of a class of objects.

---

[1] RULE A FOR SPELLING PLURALS. — Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, but nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh* add *es* to the singular.

| 6 | COMMON NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| prince | an′vil | check | mem′ber |
| gu*e*st | sam′ple | fence | les′*s*on |
| sense | lan′tern | e vent′ | com′ma |
| lim*b* | *k*nuck′le | book′case | pe′ri od |
| depth | de fense′ | ten′ant | daf′fo dil |

Form plurals by applying Rule A for plurals; write each plural and pronounce it. Use the words of the first column in sentences.

| 8 | Y FINAL AFTER A CONSONANT | | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| i′vy | en′try | sky | his′to ry |
| na′vy | fan′cy | spy | fac′to ry |
| bod′y | dai′ry | al ly′ | lib′er ty |
| gra′vy | coun′ty | mer′cy | li′bra ry |

Form plurals by applying Rule B for plurals[1]; pronounce and write the plural of each word.

| 10 | Y FINAL AFTER A VOWEL | | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| al′*le*y̆ | tur′ke*y*̆ | don̲′ke*y*̆ | kid′ne*y*̆ |
| val′ley | mon′ey | jock′ey | mon̲′key |
| trol′ley | pul′ley | jour′ney | chim′ney |

Form the plurals by adding *s*.

**12** DICTATION REVIEW

There are histories of the United States in the library.
Many useful things are made in factories.
The trolley lines bring milk and cream from the dairies.
The allies have many ships in their navies.

---

[1] RULE B FOR PLURALS. — Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

13 COMMON NOUNS AND PROPER NOUNS 14

| | |
|---|---|
| riv'er — Am'a zon | gen'er al — Wash'ing ton |
| po'em — A mer'i ca | pres'i dent — Lin'coln |
| po'et — Long'fel low | print'er — Frank'lin |
| au'thor — Scott | in ven'tor — Ed'i son |

Write all proper nouns with a capital.

15 NOUNS IN THE PLURAL 16

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| facts | fa'vors | cours'es | ho tels' |
| rates | hon'ors | ves'sels | state'ments |
| tires | wind'mills | *w*recks | gro'cer ies |
| stitch'es | fore noons' | ru'ins | ca na'ries |
| quires | or'na ments | rā'tions | shil'lings |

Write the singular forms of these nouns.

17 FORMS WITH THE APOSTROPHE 18

| *Singular* | *Plural* |
|---|---|
| a la'dy's veil | la'dies' veils |
| a pu'pil's lunch | pu'pils' lunch'es |
| an art'ist's brush | art'ists' brush'es |
| a but'ter fly's wing | but'ter flies' wings |

Note that *'s* is used with singular nouns and ' alone with plural nouns to show possessive or genitive forms.

19 DICTATION REVIEW

Longfellow's poems are very popular.
Scott's writings include poems, stories, and histories.
Washington is called "the Father of his Country."
The Amazon is the largest river in the world.

---

TO THE TEACHER. — Supplement the "Dictation Reviews" of this Section by oral reviews of the difficult words on each page.

**20** SOUND OF "LONG **a**" ACCENTED **21**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| grāy | māy'ŏr | aid | ob tain' |
| pray | ra'zor | aim | re main' |
| stage | fa'vor | saint | main'ly |
| en gage' | fla'vor | a wait' | dain'tĭes |

Practice pronouncing these words; note that final **-or** in the second column has the sound of **ẽr**.

**22** SOUND OF "SHORT **a**" ACCENTED **23**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rănk | păn'el | damp | val'ūe |
| blank | chap'el | tramp | man'ŭ al |
| tax'es | chan'nel | man'age | gal'ler y |
| sal'a ry | chap'ter | bal'ance | av'er age |

Note that the symbol of "long **a**" is *a* with the *macron*, and of "short **a**" is *a* with the *breve*, thus, **ā**, **ă**.

**24** OPPOSITE MEANINGS **25**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| glad | sŏr'ry | sul'len | cheer'ful |
| feast | fam'ine | ad vance' | re treat' |
| rare | fre'quent | re pose' | rest'less ness |
| ex'it | en'trance | re joic'ing | sor'row ing |

Study these words in pairs, so that one suggests the other.

**26** MEMORY GEM

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees its close;
Something attempted, something done
Has earned a night's repose. —LONGFELLOW.

27 SOUND OF "LONG e" ACCENTED 28

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hēap | se vēre′ | rē′cent | fēa′ture |
| yeast | in deed′ | re′ġion | crea′ture |
| steer | sue çeed′ | mere′ly | mea′s̱le̱s̱ |
| speed | free′dom | re′al ly | treat′ment |
| sheaf | pre′cept | east′er ly | per se vere′ |

Note that the symbol of "long e" is e with the *macron;* sound ē. The k sound of c may be indicated by ċ; the s sound, by ç.

29 SOUND OF "SHORT e" ACCENTED 30

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lĕft | e lĕct′ | scent′ed | sĕv′en ty |
| ledġe | in tend′ | cel′lar | lec′tures |
| men′tion | de fend′ | ce ment′ | sev′er al |
| rec′ord | neph′ew | to geth′er | head′ache |

Note that the symbol of "short e" is e with the *breve.*

31 WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANINGS 32

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| north | south | near | re mote′ |
| east | west | si′lent | nois′y |
| north′ern | soŭth′ern | lo′cal | dis′tant |
| east′ern | west′ern | for′ward | back′wărd |

33 WISE SAYINGS

"Every cloud has a silvery lining."

"Time and tide wait for no man."

"It is one thing to speak much, and another to speak well."

"Lost time is never found again, and what we call time enough proves little enough."

| 34 | SOUND OF "LONG i" ACCENTED | | 35 |
|---|---|---|---|
| wīfe | crime | i′dle | brī′er |
| wives | slide | i′cĭ cle | fi′nal ly |
| g*u*ide | re tire′ | bi′cў cle | fire′proof |
| flight | pro vide′ | in quire′ | dĭ vi′ṣŏr |
| ex cite′ | dĭ vine′ | in quir′ing | de sign′ing |

Note that the symbol of "long i" is i with the *macron.*

| 36 | SOUND OF "SHORT i" ACCENTED | | 37 |
|---|---|---|---|
| b*u*ĭlt | driv′*e*n | vic′tim | in′ter est |
| miss | bris′*t*le | sim′ply | dif′fer ence |
| fringe | crip′ple | mis′chĭef | div′i dend |
| vict′*ua*lṣ | crim′ṣon | dis miss′ | po ṣĭ′tion |

Note that the symbol of "short i" is i with the *breve.*

| 38 | SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW | | 39 |
|---|---|---|---|
| guest | honor | lecture | several |
| hotel | balance | isthmus | envelopes |
| depot | remain | region | together |
| agent | obtain | motion | singular |
| allow | relief | auction | principal |
| wrist | attempt | perfect | to-night |
| wrench | attend | purpose | national |
| wreck | prepare | promise | diamond |
| wrong | suppose | question | director |
| wrapper | instruct | pleasant | Wednesday |

(1) Write each group of words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly by each pupil.

| 40 | Sound of "Long o" Accented | | 41 |
|---|---|---|---|
| fō*l*ks | ow'ing | be hold' | af ford' |
| coax | know'ing | not'ed | sup port' |
| force | vot ing | gold'*e*n | to'*w*ărd |
| s*w*ord | lo'cate | o'ri ole | no'bŏd y |
| rogue | ro'guish | fōr'ci ble | fore'most |

The symbol of "long o" is o with the *macron;* note carefully the pronunciation of *toward* (tō'ĕrd).

| 42 | Sound of "Short o" Accented | | 43 |
|---|---|---|---|
| sŏlve | lock'et | fŏr'e*i*gn | bon'fire |
| lodge | lot'ter y | vol'ume | op'pŏ ṣite |
| dodge | pot'ter y | mod'ern | hos'pi tal |
| col'lar | prop'er ty | mock'ing | *h*on'est ly |

The symbol of "short o" is o with the *breve;* give ŏ a short, clear sound.

| 44 | Words of Similar Meaning | 45 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hilt | han'dle | claws | tal'o̱ns |
| vale | val'ley | dum*b* | speech'less |
| roam | ram'ble | po lite' | co*û*r'te ous |
| view | pros'pect | pur'pose | in ten'tion |

Study these words in pairs, noting their meanings.

46 Dictation Review

We had a beautiful *view* from the hilltop.
The captain wrote a *polite* note of inquiry.
An eagle's *claws* are long and sharp.
No one will question the goodness of his *intentions.*

**Direction**: Supply a word in place of each one printed in italics.

47 SOUND OF "LONG **u**" ACCENTED 48

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hūge | hu'man | ac cuse' | mu'sic |
| pu'ny | hu'mid | sa lute' | mu'si cal |
| pu'pil | bu'reau | ob scure' | mu'tu al |
| re new' | suit'case | stu'pid | re un'ion |
| pro cure' | neu'tral | stu'dent | fu'ner al |

Use these words as a pronouncing exercise; note that *-reau* in *bureau* has the sound of "-rō."

49 SOUND OF "SHORT **u**" ACCENTED 50

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pŭlse | bun'dle | cus'tŏm | run'ner |
| touch | hus'*t*le | re sult' | con struct' |
| punch | hum'ble | con sult' | mus'*c*le |
| crutch | grum'ble | jus'tice | mus'cu lar |

Note that the symbols of "long **u**" and "short **u**" are **u** with the *macron* and **u** with the *breve*.

51 WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING 52

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| last | fi'nal | grate'ful | thank'ful |
| safe | se cure' | puz'zle | per plex' |
| mend | re pair' | de cline' | re fuse' |
| rare'ly | sel'dŏm | dis pute' | quar'rel |

Study these words in pairs, noting their meanings.

53 DICTATION REVIEW

An old *dispute* is easily renewed.
Can you *repair* these shoes to-day?
You should *seldom*, if ever, make an error in addition.
No person should *refuse* to help the needy.

**54** SOUND OF "ITALIAN **a**" ACCENTED **55**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| jär | g*u*ard | gar'd*e*n | re mark' |
| lard | hard'*e*n | par'dȯn | de part' |
| starve | var'nish | tar'get | car'pen ter |
| scar'let | hard'ship | dar'ling | de part'ment |
| scarfs | star'tle | star'ling | a part'ments |

Pronounce the words carefully, noting that the symbol of "Italian **a**" is **a** with two dots above it.

**56** SOUND OF "MEDIAL **a**" AND **a̤** **57**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| vȧst | bȧss | pa̤use | ta̤lk'ing |
| cast | bas'ket | clause | au'di ence |
| mast | plas'ter | fau'cet | a̤l *though'* |
| flask | bath'room | be cause' | al to gĕth'er |

Note that the symbol of "medial **a**" is **ȧ**, and that **a̤** indicates the sound of **a** in *all* or **ô** in *orb*.

**58** WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING **59**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sire | fä'ther | air | at'mos phere |
| mar'gin | bor'der | re pel' | re pulse' |
| max'im | prov'erb | cap'tive | pris'on er |
| wīl'y | cun'ning | fer'tĭle | pro duc'tive |

Study these words in pairs, noting their meanings.

**60** DICTATION REVIEW

The *wily* old fox caught the hare.
Much prairie land is very *productive.*
Many *captives* were taken after the battle.
The wisdom of the ages is found in *maxims.*

**Direction**: Use another word for each one in italics.

**61** SOUND OF **â** IN CARE **62**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fâre | prâ*yer* | êre | af fâir′ |
| wares | fair′y | there | de clare′ |
| teâr | fair′ies | *h*eirs | chair′man |
| spare | par′ents | heir′ess | fair′ly |
| bare′ly | par′ing | there′fore | fare well′ |

The sound of **â** is the same as **ê** in *there;* the *circumflex* indicates this sound, which occurs only before **r**.

**63** SOUND OF **e̱ = ā** AND OF **a̱ = ŏ** **64**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| re̱in | pre̱y | swa̱p | wa̱l′low |
| vein | whey | squad | wal′let |
| neigh | o bey′ | ya*ch*t | wash′ing |
| sleigh | sur vey′ | quar′ry | watch′ful |

Use these words as pronouncing and spelling exercises.

**65** GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS **66**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| golf | mar′bles | con′cert | ex *h*ĭ bĭ′tion |
| ten′nis | cro quet′ (-kā′) | mov′ing pic′tures | |
| base′ball′ | check′ers | roll′er skat′ing | |
| foot′ball | dom′i noes | mer′ry-go-round | |

Pronounce the words with care and look up the meanings of unfamiliar words in a dictionary.

**67** DICTATION REVIEW

The hawk and the eagle are birds of prey.

The richest ore often lies in the deepest vein.

Tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Wooden mallets are used in playing croquet.

68 SOUND OF ẽr ACCENTED (= ûr) 69

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fẽrn | kẽr'nel | con cẽrn' | sẽr'mȯn |
| verb | serv'ant | de ṣerve' | learn'ing |
| nerve | ear'nest | re verse' | per'sȯn al |
| nerv'ous | per'fume | pre ṣerve' | de ter'mĭne |
| herd'er | *h*erb'age | per'fect ly | in ter'nal |

Pronounce these words carefully and sound **r** in each; note that *accented* **ẽr** is respelled as **ûr** in some dictionaries.

70 SOUND OF ẽr AND õr UNACCENTED 71

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ca'pẽr | ten'õr | hẽr self' | clev'ẽr |
| so'ber | fla'vor | per haps' | of'fi cer |
| sleep'er | sciṣ'sors | per form' | man'aġ er |
| slum'ber | jan'i tor | per cent'age | min'is ter |

The sound of *unaccented* **ẽr** is indicated by the *tilde;* in many words final **or** has the sound of **ẽr**.

72 NAMES OF BIRDS 73

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *w*ren | grouse | hĕr'ȯn | bob'o link |
| gull | par'tridge | ra'v*e*n | king'fish er |
| loon | pel'i can | con'dor | tai'lor bird |
| stork | buz'zard | plȯv'er | g*u*in'ea(-ĭ) fowl |

Look for the pictures of these birds in a dictionary.

74 MEMORY GEM

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever,
Do noble things, not dream them all day long,
And so make life, death, and that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

75 SOUND OF **ûr** ACCENTED 76

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pûrse | pûr'ple | wŏrst | bûr'den |
| nurse | sur'face | wor'ry | fur'nish |
| curl'y | jour'nal | wor'thy | fur'ther |
| cur'tain | jour'ney | worth'less | dis turb' |
| fur'nace | sur'geon | wor'ship | bur'nish |

Note that **or** in third column has the sound of **ûr**.

77 NORTH AMERICAN QUADRUPEDS 78

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mink | moose | badg'er | o pos'sum |
| ot'ter | bi'sŏn | rac coon' | gō'pher(-fẽr) |
| wea'sel | buf'fa lo | ĕoȳ ō'tē | por'cu pine |
| bea'ver | rein'deer | wood'chuck | prai'rĭe dog |

Use these words as a *pronouncing* exercise; look in the dictionary for the picture of each animal.

79 SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW 80

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lodge | collar | foreign | musical |
| folks | custom | bureau | muscular |
| pulse | volume | suitcase | prisoner |
| touch | muscle | justice | honestly |
| guard | toward | fertile | opposite |
| pause | faucet | affair | janitor |
| guide | hustle | because | carpenter |
| nerve | earnest | suppose | audience |
| built | mischief | croquet | productive |
| sleigh | bicycle | although | percentage |

81 SOUND OF "LONG **oo**" 82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| r**o͞o**f | poo'dle | r**u̱**le | cool'er |
| proof | noo'dle | rude | moon'light |
| pr**o̱**ve | loos'*e*n | crew | fire'proof |
| prov'ing | spoon'ful | grew | im prove'ment |
| ca noe' | sooth'ing | ru'in | J**u̱**'pi ter |

Note that the sound of "long **oo**" is represented by **o̱** in *prove*, by **u̱** in *rule*, and by **ew** in *grew*.

83 SOUND OF **ow** LIKE **ou** 84

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gown | tow'er | scour | a loud' |
| crown | pow'der | dou*b*t | a round' |
| frown | cow'ard | proud | fair'grounds |
| scowl | drowned | mound | bound'a ry |

Pronounce the words carefully; note that in respelling words in the dictionary to show pronunciation, **ow** appears as **ou**.

85 WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY 86

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| globe | zones | cir'cl*e*s | al'tĭ tude |
| ax'is | frig'id | ăr*e*'tic | lat'i tude |
| at'las | tŏr'rid | trop'ics | lon'gi tude |
| de gree' | tem'per ăte | e qua'tor | ănt ărc'tic |

Some of these words are often mispronounced; practice in pronouncing each word.

87 DICTATION REVIEW

"Welcome the coming, and speed the parting, guest."
"Waste not, want not" is a well-known maxim.
The principal of the school gave the signal for recess.
Has anybody guessed the answer to the riddle?

88 SOUND OF ȳ LIKE ī 89

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dȳe'ing | ap plȳ' | flȳ'ing | tȳpe |
| style | com ply' | spy'ing | type'set ter |
| styl'ish | sat'is fy | fry'ing | type'writ er |
| cy'clone | grat'i fy | buy'ing | type'writ ing |
| cy'press | sim'pli fy | re ly'ing | re ply'ing |

Note that in the dictionary, **y** in all these words appears as **i** in the respellings to show pronunciation.

90 SOUND OF y̆ LIKE ĭ 91

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hy̆m*n* | gay'ly̆ | co'zy̆ | en'e my̆ |
| gyp'sy | plain'ly | ros'y | mis'er y |
| gyp'sum | bare'ly | pit'y | my̆s'ter y |
| sys'tem | week'ly | put'ty | sym'pa thy |

Look up in the dictionary the meanings of the words in the first and last columns.

92 WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY 93

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cape | īs'land | gorge | main'land |
| gulf | ĭs*th*'mus | cra'ter | em'pire |
| del'ta | pla teau' (-tō') | ge͟ȳ'ser | king'dȯm |
| me͟'sä | pen in'sû la | can'yȯn | re pub'lic |

Note the meaning and pronunciation of these words.

94 WORDS DEFINED AND REVIEWED

plateau (plȧ tō'), French, *n.* A high, broad tract of land.

canyon (kăn'yŭn), Spanish, *n.* A narrow valley with high, steep sides; as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

mesa (mā'sä), Spanish, *n.* A small plateau with steep sides.

isthmus (ĭs'mŭs), Greek, *n.* A strip of land joining two larger bodies; as the Isthmus of Panama.

**95** SOUND OF **gh** AND **ph** LIKE **f** **96**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| to*u*gh | phrase | al'pha bet | tel'e phone |
| rough | sphere | phĕas'ant | tel'e graph |
| trŏ*u*gh | ci'pher | proph'et | pho'to graph |
| läughed | hy'phen | tri'umph | ge og'ra phy |
| laugh'ter | or'phan | el'e phant | bī og'ra phy |

Look up the meanings of unfamiliar words in the dictionary.

**97** DOUBLED CONSONANTS **98**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hic'cup | suf'fer | ap pear' | at tack' |
| gar'ret | trot'ter | ap point' | of fend' |
| daz'zle | let'ting | ar rest' | of fense' |
| strug'gle | shop'ping | ar range' | min'nōw |

Note that the doubled letters in each of these words represent but one sound, and that the preceding vowel is short.

**99** WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC **100**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| plus | frac'tion | four'teen | dĭ vi'sor |
| mi'nus | dec'i mal | fif'teen | mul'tĭ ple |
| e'qual | twelfth | six'teen | tri'an gle |
| can'cel | twen'tĭ eth | nine'teen | con'tents |

Pronounce these words distinctly, noting that "teen" in *fourteen* and other numbers means "ten."

**101** WORDS DEFINED

pheas'ant (fĕz'ănt), *n.* A bird allied to domestic fowls.

proph'et (prŏf'ĕt), *n.* One who foretells events.

al'pha bet (ăl'fȧ bĕt), *n.* All the letters in their usual order.

pho'to graph (fō'tō graf), *n.* A picture or likeness taken by the action of light.

| 102 | SOUNDS OF **ed** | | 103 |
|---|---|---|---|
| seemed | test′ĕd | ăsked | dread′ed |
| drained | trust′ed | chased | fright′ened |
| moaned | roast′ed | shocked | re spect′ed |
| smeared | boast′ed | searched | ob struct′ed |
| sheared | need′ed | sheathed | in vest′ed |

(1) Pronounce the words as they appear in the columns; (2) write them from dictation, noting the root form of each.

| 104 | WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing** | | 105 |
|---|---|---|---|
| roar | ar′gue | gäpe | tack′le |
| sneak | de bate′ | shŏve | es cape′ |
| stitch | dis pute′ | guide | com plete′ |
| snatch | strug′gle | plunge | sur prise′ |

Add *-ing* to each word, noting the Rule[1] for dropping silent *e*.

| 106 | RELATED WORDS | | 107 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Adjective* | *Noun* | *Verb* | *Noun* |
| scē′nic | scene | ar rive′ | ar riv′al |
| pure | pu′ri ty | re vive′ | re viv′al |
| vain | van′i ty | e lect′ | e lec′tion |
| moist | mois′ture | in vite′ | in vĭ ta′tion |

108 DICTATION REVIEW

Children like to play on the sandy beach.
How beautiful is the rain! — LONGFELLOW.
Suit the action to the word. — SHAKESPEARE.
Through what new scenes must we pass! — ADDISON.

[1] RULE I. — Words ending in silent *e*, drop the final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

**109** COMMON PHRASES **110**

| | |
|---|---|
| hum'ming birds | high'est bid'der |
| spin'ning wheels | well e quipped' |
| wrap'ping pa'per | canned to ma'toes |
| run'ning wa'ter | ex'cel lent writ'ing |
| knit'ting ma chïnes' | hot'test weath'er |

Note these phrases, and use them in sentences; note the word spelled by Rule II [1] in each phrase.

**111** WORD BUILDING BY RULE II **112**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| beg | ex cel' | drag | ad mit' |
| fan | ex pel' | skim | com pel' |
| grin | pre fer' | o mit' | re gret' |
| slam | per mit' | oc cur' | com mit' |

Add suffixes *-ed* and *-ing* to each word, applying Rule II.[1]

**113** WORD BUILDING WITH **-ed** AND **-ing** **114**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| plan | de feat' | med'dle | de cay' |
| strip | re port' | trem'ble | be have' |
| whiz | se lect' | ad vise' | con tain' |

Add *-ed* and *-ing* to each word, observing Rules.

**115** DICTATION REVIEW

Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it every day and at last we cannot break it. — MANN.

Wonderful things are hidden away in the heart of each little seed.

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[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

**116** ROOT AND DERIVATIVE WORDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| joke | joked | jok'ing | jok'er |
| boil | boiled | boil'ing | boil'er |
| *w*rap | wrapped | wrap'ping | wrap'per |
| trav'el | trav'eled | trav'el ing | trav'el er |
| con trol' | con trolled' | con trol'ling | con trol'ler |

Note that **-er** in nouns means *one who* or *that which*.

**117** WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES **118**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wạsh | ped'dle | scalp | de sert' |
| shout | whis'tle | board | sup port' |
| start | re port' | preach | pro duce' |
| dream | be lieve' | bathe | ques'tion |

Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to each word, observing Rule I for dropping *silent e*.

**119** SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW **120**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| type | aloud | geyser | opossum |
| hymn | advise | surface | equator |
| worst | attack | reindeer | latitude |
| doubt | arctic | minnow | boundary |
| moose | frigid | journal | alphabet |
| style | coward | contents | mystery |
| scour | gopher | contain | election |
| stitch | loosen | plateau | typewriter |
| plunge | system | surprise | peninsular |
| laughed | weekly | cyclone | geography |

(1) Write words from dictation; (2) correct mistakes in spelling and calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

| 121 | Word Forms of Adjectives | | 122 |
|---|---|---|---|
| fuss'y | fuss'i er | wind'y | wind'i er |
| sau'cy | sau'ci er | chill'y | chill'i er |
| diz'zy | diz'zi er | ẽar'ly | ear'li er |
| sleep'y | sleep'i er | stĕad'y | stead'i er |
| greed'y | greed'i er | dain'ty | dain'ti er |

Apply Rule III[1] and add *-est* to the words ending in **-y**; note that in adjectives *-er* means *more*, and *-est* means *most*.

| 123 | Word Forms of Verbs | | 124 |
|---|---|---|---|
| pit'y | pit'ies | pit'ied | pit'y ing |
| en'vy | en'vies | en'vied | en'vy ing |
| wor'ry | wor'ries | wor'ried | wor'ry ing |
| mar'ry | mar'ries | mar'ried | mar'ry ing |

Use each of these word forms in a sentence.

| 125 | Nouns in the Singular and Plural | | 126 |
|---|---|---|---|
| sto'ry | sto'ries | cen'tu ry | cen'tu ries |
| beau'ty | beau'ties | gran'a ry | gran'a ries |
| rem'e dy | rem'e dies | vic'to ry | vic'to ries |
| mem'o ry | mem'o ries | cran'ber ry | cran'ber ries |

Note the application of Rule III in spelling the plurals.

127 Dictation Review

It is cold enough for a fire in the grate.

Wash the clothes perfectly clean and wring them dry.

"Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace." — Tennyson.

[1] Rule III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i*.

**128** TROUBLESOME COMBINATIONS OF **e** AND **i** **129**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| brief | priest | veil | re ceive′ |
| grief | sleeve | neigh | de ceive′ |
| shield | mis′chief | weigh | con ceit′ |
| siege | mis′chie vous | neigh′bor | ceil′ing |
| grieve | re lieved′ | sleigh′ing | re ceiv′er |

Note that **e** follows **i**, except after **c**, or when sounded like **ā** as in *veil* and *weigh*.

**130** NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN STATES **131**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | Maine | Rhode Is′land | R. I. |
| New Hamp′shire | N. H. | New York | N. Y. |
| Ver mont′ | Vt. | New Jer′sey | N. J. |
| Măs sa chu′setts | Mass. | Penn sȳl va′nĭ a | Pa. |
| Con nĕct′i cut | Conn. | Del′a ware | Del. |

**132** SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST STATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar′y land (mĕr′ĭ-) | Md. | South Căr o li′na | S. C. |
| Vĭr gin′ĭ a | Va. | Geôr′gĭ a | Ga. |
| North Căr o li′na | N. C. | Flŏr′ĭ da | Fla. |

Pronounce the name of each state carefully, and write its abbreviation.

**133** MEMORY GEM

"Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand in the sea;
For every wave with dimpled face
That leaped upon the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace,
And held it trembling there." —WELBY.

**134** WORDS ENDING IN **or** **135**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| o′dŏr | vig′ŏr | vic′tŏr | splen′dŏr |
| ar′bor | ru′mor | liq′*u*or | bach′e lor |
| har′bor | hu′mor | ed′i tor | al′li ga tor |
| ar′mor | ter′ror | ŏr′a tor | ra′di a tor |
| an̲′c*h*or | ĕr′ror | au′di tor | con duc′tor |

In these words sound **or** like **ẽr**.

**136** MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES — NORTHERN SECTION **137**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| West Vĭr gin′ĭ a | W. Va. | Min ne so′ta | Minn. |
| O hi′o | Ohio | Mis so̲*u*′rĭ | Mo. |
| Ken tuck′y | Ky. | I′o wa | Iowa |
| In di an′a | Ind. | Kan′s̲as | Kans. |
| Il li nois′ | Ill. | Ne bras′ka | Nebr. |
| Miç̲h′i gan | Mich. | North Da ko′ta | N. Dak. |
| Wis con′sin | Wis. | South Da ko′ta | S. Dak. |

Pronounce the name of each state and write its abbreviation. Note that **ç̲h**, as in *Michigan*, has the sound of **sh**.

**138** SOUND OF **ăr** LIKE **ẽr**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| li′ar | to′*w*ards | for′ward | gram′mar |
| sug′ar | up′ward | back′ward | awk′ward |
| beg′gar | on′ward | down′ward | bur′glar |

Pronounce these words, giving **ar** a clear sound of **ẽr**.

**139** MEMORY GEM

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now. — MORRIS.

**140** SOUND OF **ci** AND **ti** = **sh** **141**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| no′tion | pa′tient | so′cial | prĕ′cious |
| cau′tion | pa′tience | spĕ′cial | de li′cious |
| por′tion | quo′tient | glā′cier | mu ṣĭ′cian |
| men′tion | par′tial | ān′cient | phy ṣĭ′cian |
| na′tion | in ĭ′tial | of fĭ′cial | ma ġĭ′cian |

In these words sound **ci** and **ti** like **sh**.

**142** SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES **143**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Al a bä′ma | Ala. | U′tah | Utah |
| Ten nes see′ | Tenn. | Col o rä′do | Colo. |
| Mis sis sip′pĭ | Miss. | Wy o′ming | Wyo. |
| Lọu ï ṣĭ an′a | La. | Mon tä′na | Mont. |
| Ar′kan sạs | Ark. | I′da ho | Ida. |
| Tex′as | Tex. | Ne vä′da | Nev. |
| Ōk la ho′ma | Okla. | Cal i for′ni a | Cal. |
| New Mex′i co | N. Mex. | Ŏr′e gon | Oregon |
| Ar i zo′na | Ariz. | Wash′ing tŏn | Wash. |

**144** WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| deb′it | cred′it | re ceive′ | dis charge′ |
| de*bt*′or | cred′i tor | in te′ri or | ex te′ri or |
| ex′ports | im′ports | su pe′ri or | in fe′ri or |

**145** WORDS DEFINED AND REVIEWED

*Dr.* indicates the *debit* side of an account.
*Cr.* indicates the *credit* side of an account.
*Exports* are goods sent to another country.
*Imports* are goods received from another country.

146 SOUND OF i LIKE CONSONANT y 147

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| yes | ȯn'iȯn | sēn'ior | war'rior |
| yet | ūn'ion | jun'ior | Ĭ tal'ian |
| yours | o pin'ion | bil'lion | fa mil'iar |
| yield | com pan'ion | mil'lion | pe cūl'iar |
| yarn | do min'ion | pin'ions | be hāv'ior |

Pronounce these words carefully, sounding *ion* like yŭn, *ior* like yĕr, and *iar* like yȧr.

148 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS 149

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| harp | ban'jo | or'gan | ket'tle drum |
| fife | gu͡ĭ tär' | pĭ ăn'o | har mon'i con |
| flute | bu'gle | bag'pipe | man'do lin |
| cor'net | trump'et | vi o lin' | tam bou rine' |

Pronounce all words carefully, noting especially *guitar*, *piano*, and *tambourine* (tam bo͝o rēn').

150 OPPOSITE MEANINGS 151

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| as cent' | de scent' | guilt'y | in'no cent |
| ab'sence | pres'ence | com mend' | crit'i cize |
| con ceal' | re veal' | com bine' | sep'a rate |
| com plain' | ap prove' | em'i grate | im'mi grate |

Study these words in pairs, and look up their meanings.

152 DICTATION REVIEW

The ascent of the balloon was very rapid.

Our descent of the mountain was made easily.

The jury found the prisoner "not guilty."

To emigrate is to remove from one country or state to another.

| 153 | Sound of ĭ like ē | | 154 |
|---|---|---|---|
| po lïce′ | ra vïne′ | fa tïgue′ | Pōr′to Rï′co |
| va lise′ | ma çhine′ | fa tigued′ | ma çhin′ist |
| ob liq*ue*′ | sar dine′ | mag a zine′ | ma çhin′er y |

Pronounce each word carefully, giving ĭ in the accented syllables the sound of "long ē."

| 155 | Large Cities in the United States | | 156 |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | N.Y. | Çhĭ cạ′go | Ill. |
| Phil a dĕl′phi a | Pa. | Bŏs′ton | Mass. |
| St. Lọu′is | Mo. | Pitts′burgh | Pa. |
| Cleve′land | Ohio | San Fran cis′co | Cal. |
| Bạl′ti more | Md. | Mil wau′kee | Wis. |
| De troit′ | Mich. | New′ark | N.J. |
| Buf′fa lo | N.Y. | New Or′le ans | La. |
| Cin cĭn nạt′ĭ | Ohio | Wash′ing ton | D.C. |

Use the names of these cities as a pronouncing exercise.

| 157 | Words of Similar Meaning | | 158 |
|---|---|---|---|
| cloak | man′tle | dis play′ | ex hib′it |
| frank | can′did | fa′mous | re nowned′ |
| a buse′ | mis use′ | in′stance | ex am′ple |
| in close′ | en vel′op | lone′ly | sol′i ta ry |

159 Dictation Review

Women of many countries wear veils.

The ship will sail away and be lost to sight.

"Now nature hangs her mantle green
On every blooming tree." — Burns.

## SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

**160** (*a*) DOUBLED CONSONANTS — ONE SOUNDED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| af fect′ | gos′sip | drug′gist | com mit′tee |
| ap pear′ | let′ting | sup plies′ | at ten′tion |
| sŏr′rel | flut′ter | sur round′ | nec′es sa ry |
| trig′ger | *k*nit′ting | ter′ri ble | ne ces′si ty |
| muf′fin | nug′get | op pres′sive | op po si′tion |

Observe that the vowel before each of the doubled consonants is short; this is general in English words.

(*b*) "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hëärth | läunch | dȧnc′er | ad vȧnce′ |
| part′ner | laun′dry | mas′ter | ad vȧn′tage |
| pars′ley | heart′y | cas′ket | a bȧn′dȯn |
| pars′nip | par ti′tion | mas′sive | ȧft′er wȧrd |

Note with special care sounds of **ä** and **ȧ**.

(*c*) MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dam′ăge | bē lōng′ | har′mō ny | ar′gū ment |
| cot′tage | be yond′ | dec′ō rate | grad′ū ate |
| coŭr′age | de light′ | dō mes′tic | ac′tū al ly |
| cli′mate | re sign′ | lo ca′tion | fur′ni tūre |

Give the modified long vowels a somewhat shorter and less forceful utterance than the accented long vowels.

(*d*) SHORT VOWELS IN LAST SYLLABLES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rep′tĭle | com′răde | gen′u ĭne | lic′o rĭce |
| hos′tile | bed′stead | fa′vŏr ite | hĕr′o ine |
| foun′tain | prin′cess | jŭ′ve nile | med′i cine |
| moun′tain | sick′ness | let′tuce (-ĭs) | mer′can tile |

## Spelling-match Review

| I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|
| guide | signal | icicle | inventor |
| brief | dismiss | period | average |
| sense | chorus | commas | position |
| guest | almost | divisor | singular |
| naught | across | factory | envelope |
| scene | coffee | general | volcanoes |
| stitch | knuckle | salary | groceries |
| veils | vessels | canaries | opposite |
| steer | grammar | manual | porcupine |
| wrong | balance | gallery | reunion |
| course | presence | manager | dominoes |
| sword | merely | coyote | atmosphere |
| solve | nephew | buffalo | determine |
| dumb | feature | funeral | department |
| pulse | succeed | minister | difference |
| pause | quarrel | officer | longitude |
| clause | faucet | janitor | antarctic |
| shield | quarry | interest | personal |
| height | scissors | sympathy | improvement |
| force | dollar | mystery | temperate |
| phrase | except | election | altitude |
| doubt | knitting | granary | photograph |
| drowned | double | excellent | physician |
| twelfth | coward | machinist | centuries |
| drained | complete | twentieth | knowledge |

**Direction**: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

## SECTION FIVE

1 SHORT VOWELS — ACCENTED OR OBSCURED 2

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| măd′*ăm* | mŏd′*ĕl* | cŏn vĭct′ | băr′*rĕn* |
| ban′tam | ken′nel | sug gest′ | tor′rent |
| cor′al | fun′nel | sub sist′ | in′stant |
| bal′lad | cen′sus | in′f*ă*nt | sub′stance |

Note that in the dictionary the *breve* is used in the respellings to indicate the pronunciation of all vowels in these words; the italics with the breve indicate somewhat obscured vowels in the unaccented syllables.

3 LONG AND SHORT VOWELS 4

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lāte′lў | ŭn tīe′ | ŭm′pīre | pōul′tĭce |
| aim′ing | com plain′ | ath′letes | tō′tal |
| rail′ing | ex treme′ | nick′name | va′ri ous |
| pro′gram | great′est | il lus′trate | val′en tine |

Note the respellings of these words in the dictionary.

5 DICTATION REVIEW

*Madam* is a term of polite address to a lady.
A national census is taken every ten years.
Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1792.
Athletes exercise their muscles thoroughly.
Valentine day comes on February 14 of each year.

**Direction**: Study these sentences and be prepared to write them neatly from dictation. Review the difficult words on each page of this section and be prepared to spell them orally.

| 6 | Long and Modified Long Vowels | | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| rē pā*y*′ | rē pē*at*′ | dē ṣī*gn*′ | prō vīde′ |
| re claim′ | be neath′ | re cline′ | pro voke′ |
| re frain′ | re ceive′ | pre side′ | pre ṣume′ |
| de tain′ | re ceipt′ | pre cise′ | fu′tūre |

Note the use of the *macron* and *modified macron* to indicate the *long* and *modified long* vowels.

| 8 | Words Containing Silent Consonants | | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| yō*l*ks | ai*s*le | trĕs′*tl*e | C*hr*ĭs*t*′mas |
| *g*naw | si*g*ned | gris′*tl*e | bliz′*z*ard |
| *k*nead | *w*rote | shuf′*fl*e | an′*n*u al |
| dō*ugh* | *wr*it′*t*en | shut′*tl*e | *wh*ole′sale |
| num*b* | plum*b*′ing | rus′*tl*e | ship′*w*reck |

Study these words with care, noting especially the *silent* consonants that are given in italic form.

| 10 | Interesting Word Forms | | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|
| slap | shook | wedge | ter′ror |
| score | stack | pledge | hal′ter |
| pinch | strain | swear | smoth′er |
| scold | sprain | swarm | stum′ble |

Write each word from dictation, and pronounce any other word or words that you see in each, as *pin, inch, in, pinch.*

12 Dictation Review

Longfellow wrote "The Old Clock on the Stairs."
How wide are the aisles of this schoolroom?
A flea can leap far for so small an animal.
Did you sign the letter when you wrote it?

| 13 | SOUND OF a̤ AND OF ô EQUIVALENTS | | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ba̤ld | a̤ll'spice | sôrt | môr'tăr |
| scald | cau'tion | short'ly | nor'mal |
| dwarf | al though' | torch'es | dis'côrd |
| hauled | al'ma nac | scorch'es | im por'tant |

Note that the sound of **a** in *bald* is the same as **o** in *sort;* in some dictionaries this sound of **a̤** is indicated by **ô**.

| 15 | SOUNDS OF "LONG oo" AND "SHORT oo" | | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|
| lo͞op | su̇re | wo͝od'*en* | cu̇ck'oo |
| troop | as sure' | look'ing | ful'ly |
| loom | in sure' | crook'ed | full'er |
| groom | in sur'ance | foot'sto͞ol | cush'*i*o̤n |

In the second column **s** has the sound of **sh** and **u** the sound of **o͞o**; in the fourth column **u̇** has the sound of **o͝o**.

| 17 | SOUND OF ẽr | | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ta*l*k'ẽr | post'ẽr | pẽr tain' | ad'vẽrb |
| tink'er | count'er | per suade' | ad'ver ti̇se |
| scrāp'er | whim'per | ar'ter y | ref'er ence |
| sweep'er | young'ster | scen'er y | cup'board (cŭb'ẽrd) |

Sound **er** distinctly in each of these words.

**19** DICTATION REVIEW

The *heir* of this farmer is an only *son.*
The youth *knew* no such word as fail.
Much live stock is *bred* in *our* country.
The banker can tell when the interest is *due.*

Suggest another word pronounced like each one italicized in this review, and use it in a sentence.

**20** SOUND OF "ITALIAN **a**" AND OF "MEDIAL **a**" **21**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ärt | art'ist | läth | ā'rė ȧ |
| scar | ar'ti şan | path | op'er a |
| barbed | bar'gain (-gĕn) | draft | cu'po la |
| barred | kin'der gär ten | de mand' | stan'za |
| ba zäar' | car na'tion | blast'ing | dähl'ia (-yȧ) |

Practice in pronouncing these words, noting especially the sounds of **ä** and **ȧ**. In the words in the last column final **a** has the sound of medial **a** somewhat obscured.

**22** SOUND OF **g** LIKE **j** **23**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| saġe | band'aġe | dĭ ġest' | chal'lenġe |
| badge | drain'age | gi råffe' | *k*nowl'edge |
| judge | im'age | voy'age | mes'sage |
| bulge | im ag'ine | col'lege | gen'tle man |

In these words, **g** with the sound of **j** occurs before **e** or **i**.

**24** WORDS RELATING TO BIRD LIFE **25**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| molt | soar | hoot | chat'ter |
| hatch | swoop | chirp | twit'ter |
| brood | scream | preen | whis'tle |
| cheep | war'ble | plum'age | mi'grate |

**26** DICTATION REVIEW

General Grant once said, "Let us have *peace*."

"How *dear* to my heart are the scenes of my childhood!"

Have you *heard* the merry *sleigh* bells ringing?

Many trees are *bare* in the winter.

Suggest another word pronounced like each one italicized in this review; use it in a phrase or sentence.

27 NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR 28

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| case | ef'fôrt | goal | con ven'tion |
| fact | es tate' | steāk | im prove'ment |
| cōurt | cit'i zen | team | in vi ta'tion |
| wit'ness | con dĭ'tion | prac'tice | in for ma'tion |
| plăid | pam'phlet | pas'sage | sen sa'tion |

Add *-s* to each word, and pronounce the plurals thus formed.

29 ADJECTIVES AND THEIR FORMS 30

| *Positive* | *Comparative* | *Superlative* | *Positive* |
|---|---|---|---|
| pale | pal'er | pal'est | sore |
| fond | fond'er | fond'est | thick |
| slim | slim'mer | slim'mest | thin |
| co'zy | co'zi er | co'zi est | live'ly |

Add *-er* and *-est* to the words in the last column.

31 COMPOUND WORDS 32

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| arm'chair | eye'lid | in'come | thread'bare |
| snow'shoe | eye'sight | hem'stitch | o'ver alls |
| hail'stone | paste'board | an'y where | un'der wear |
| breast'work | ġin'ġer bread | wher ev'er | some'bod y |

These compound words are written without the hyphen.

33 THE HYPHEN IN PHRASES

| | |
|---|---|
| motor-car traffic | well-known author |
| high-grade tires | fur-lined overcoats |
| bird's-eye view | perfect-fitting garment |
| rock-bound coast | up-to-date edition |

Note that the hyphen is now used in writing many phrases when used adjectively.

**34** REGULAR VERBS **35**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| shun | a dopt′ | pre tend′ | dec′o rate |
| shear | ad mire′ | re quest′ | cul′ti vate |
| squeak | con tend′ | ob tain′ | en ter tain′ |
| sub mit′ | con vince′ | re strain′ | re mem′ber |

Change each of these words to the forms ending in *-ed* and in *-ing;* show how these forms are spelled by rule.

**36, 37** IRREGULAR VERBS **38**

| *Present* | *Past* | *Present* | *Past* | *Present* | *Past* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| fall | fell | deal | dĕalt | seek | sought |
| feel | felt | creep | crept | fight | fought |
| *k*neel | *k*nelt | sweep | swept | think | thought |
| dwell | dwelt | breed | bred | bring | brought |

The words in the first, third, and fifth columns are verbs in the present tense, while the other words are in the past tense.

**39** SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW **40**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hearth | courage | advance | abandon |
| launch | laundry | conceal | partition |
| yield | shopping | resign | latitude |
| sieve | absence | advise | favorite |
| scalp | patience | appear | magazine |
| type | argue | support | mystery |
| drain | married | surprise | bachelor |
| bathe | wrapper | surround | revival |
| crown | cyclone | machine | election |
| search | stylish | plateau | argument |

(1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words missed.

41 RELATED WORDS 42

| *Noun* | *Adjective* | *Verb* | *Noun* |
|---|---|---|---|
| si'lence | si'lent | ob ject' | ob jec'tion |
| pru'dence | pru'dent | de cide' | de cĭ'ṣion |
| cir'cle | cir'cu lar | re late' | re la'tion |
| of'fice | of fĭ'cial | con nect' | con nec'tion |

Note the relation in meaning of each pair of words.

43 WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES 44

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| re port' | re port'er | sur vey' | sur vey'ŏr |
| pro duce' | pro duc'er | sur vive' | sur viv'or |
| ob serve' | ob serv'er | gov'ern | gov'er nor |
| sub scribe' | sub scrib'er | pro fess' | pro fes'sor |

Write the *-ed* and *-ing* forms of the words in the first and third columns; **-or** has the sound of **-ẽr** in last column.

45 ARTICLES IN A DRUG STORE 46

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *h*ẽrbṣ | ar'ni ca | var'nish | al'co hol |
| sä*l*ve | glyc'er in | qui'nine | med'i cines |
| al'um | vas'e lĭn*e* | es'sence | per fum'er y |
| ac'id | lin'i ment | oint'ment | sta'tion er y |

Practice pronouncing these words.

47 DICTATION REVIEW: QUOTATIONS

"We ought either to be silent or speak things better than silence."

"Prudence is the parent of success."

"The prudent still have fortune on their side."

"Those who cannot govern themselves must be governed."

48 SOUND OF **n** LIKE **ng** 49

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| i**n**k | ca**n**'ker | a**n**'gle | la**n**'guage |
| junk | hun'ger | con'quer | sin'gu lar |
| rank | ban'quet | Con'gress | bun'ga low |
| wink | wrin'kle | dis tinct' | dis tin'guish |

Sound **n** in each of these words like **ng**; note that this sound occurs before the sound of **k** or "hard" **g** as in *go*.

50 SOUND OF **c** AND **ch** LIKE **k** 51

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cramp | ca reer' | scheme | char'ac ter |
| cu'bic | oc curred' | schoon'er | Christ'mas |
| com'et | com'pass | an'chor | or'ches tra |
| scal'y | cal'en dar | mon'arch | stom'ach (-ŭk) |
| crisp | cro'cus | mon'arch y | sep'ul cher |

Pronounce these words carefully, sounding **c** or **ch** like **k**.

52 BUSINESS TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| com'pa ny | Co. | re ceived' | recd. |
| bal'ance | bal. | re ceipt' | rect. |
| a mount' | amt. | pay'ment | payt. |
| mer'chan dise | mdse. | cash on de liv'er y | C.O.D. |

Note that a period is used with each abbreviation.

53 DICTATION REVIEW

The Congress of the United States meets in Washington, D.C., in December of each year.

Christmas day is December 25 of each year.

Merchandise may be shipped by freight or express.

Merchants often send packages C.O.D.

54 SOUNDS OF **th** *marked* AND **th** *unmarked* 55

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| smooth | broth'er | wĕ*a*lth | mŏnth'ly |
| wor'thy | breth'ren | *w*rē*a*th | thrĕ*a*t'*e*n |
| both'er | to geth'er | meth'ŏd | thanks giv'ing |
| feath'er | them selveş' | Sab'bath | a rith'me tic |

Pronounce these words carefully, noting the difference between the two sounds of **th**.

56 SOUNDS OF **si**, **ti**, AND **ci** LIKE **sh** 57

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pen'sion | Rus'sia | spa'cious | spĕ'cial ly |
| man'sion | Rus'sian | gra'cious | es pe'cial ly |
| par'tial | Prus'sia | sus pĭ'cious | ben e fi'cial |
| in ĭ'tial | Prus'sian | so'cia ble | ar ti fi'cial |
| mi lĭ'tia | tran'sient | es sen'tial | pa la'tial |

Note the various symbols of **sh** that are used in these words, and pronounce words carefully.

58 REVIEW PHRASES

| | |
|---|---|
| a soldier's pension | spacious grounds |
| an initial letter | sociable people |
| a gracious manner | suspicious persons |
| a partial payment | artificial flowers |

Use these phrases in carefully written sentences.

59 DICTATION REVIEW

A period should be used with an initial letter.

Congress may provide for an increase of pensions.

Some notes provide for partial payments of the principal, or the sum placed at interest.

Some artificial flowers rival the natural in beauty.

**60** CONSONANT DIGRAPHS **61**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ash'es | cham'pĭ ŏn | whin'ny | swing'ing |
| bash'ful | Scŏ*t*ch | whim'per | strength'*e*n |
| cash *ĭ*ēr' | wa*t*ch'man | whis'kers | wheth'er |
| shoe'mak er | choc'o late | wher ev'er | thir'ti eth |
| ship'ment | chăr'i ty | white'wa*s*h | thought'ful |

The consonant digraphs, **ch**, **sh**, **th**, **th**, and **ng**, each represent a single elementary sound; **wh** has the sound of **hw**.

**62** DIPHTHONGS **63**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| quoit | tow'el | al loy' | dis joint' |
| a droit' | bow'el | an noy' | dis ap point' |
| re joice' | pow'er ful | em ploy' | em broid'er |
| broil'ing | our selves' | em ploy'er | en joy'a ble |

Note that **oi** and **oy**, and **ou** and **ow** are called *diphthongs*, because each represents the union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable.

**64** "WANTED" — FROM A DAILY PAPER **65**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| clerk | book'bind er | sales'man | de *s*ign'er |
| bak'er | book'keep er | dr*à*fts'man | dec'o ra tor |
| saw'yer | brick'lay er | jew'el er | br*à*ss mold'er |
| por'ter | en grav'er | wait'ress | br*ŏ*nz*e* fit'ter |

Refer to the dictionary for the meanings of unfamiliar words.

**66** AN ADVERTISEMENT

WANTED — By North Side Grocer,

A bright boy to learn the grocery business. Must be a good writer and willing to make himself useful. Reply by mail. Address: Box C. City.

**67** SOUND OF **ea** LIKE **ĕ** **68**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dealt | a head′ | heav′*en* | al read′y |
| dread | in stead′ | pleas′ant | heav′i ly |
| tread | treas′ûre | peas′ant | read′i ness |
| dreamt | pleas′ure | jeal′ous | un pleas′ant |

Note the silent letter in each word, and sound "short **e**" distinctly in pronouncing these words.

**69** SOUND OF **û** **70**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ûrge | sub′ûrb | ab sûrd′ | bûr′dock |
| purse | dis turb′ | mur′der | ser′pent |
| berth | serv′ant | hur′dle | whirl′wind |
| searched | bur′lap | nerv′ous | dis turb′ance |

Note that accented **er** and **ir**, as in *berth* and *whirl*, have the same sound as **ûr** in *urge*.

**71** COMPOUND WORDS **72**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| home′like | heart′felt | out′come | o ver haul′ |
| house′work | some′times | some′how | o ver look′ |
| house′hold | an′y where | sun′shine | o′ver coat |
| horse′back | here aft′er | side′board | ev′er y bŏd y |

Note how these words are made up; write each as a separate word and do not use the hyphen.

**73** DICTATION REVIEW

A nervous passenger lost his purse in a sleeper.

At his request the porter searched for it.

He found it under the mattress in the upper berth, although the passenger had occupied the lower berth.

| 74 | Sounds of x | | 75 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ex ert′ | ex *h*aust′ | ex pire′ | mix′ture |
| ex ist′ | ex *h*ib′it | ex tend′ | ex change′ |
| ex act′ | ex am′ine | an nex′ | ex pen′sive |
| ex act′ly | ex am i na′tion | ex pand′ | ex pe′ri ence |

In the first and second columns, **x** represents the sound of **gz**; in the other columns the sound of **ks**; pronounce distinctly.

| 76 | Doubled Consonants | | 77 |
|---|---|---|---|
| at tach′ | spot′ted | ĕr′rand | ap′pē tite |
| pos sess′ | stub′bŏrn | com′mĕrce | hap′pĭ ness |
| op pose′ | wed′ding | ap proach′ | ac cord′ing |
| im mense′ | mar′rĭage | ac′cū rate | dif′fĭ cul ty |

Note that only one of the doubled consonants in these words is sounded, the other being unaccented and silent.

| 78 | Spelling-match Review | | 79 |
|---|---|---|---|
| appoint | billion | colored | deceive |
| ascent | blizzard | committee | delicious |
| awkward | challenge | companion | discover |
| bargain | circular | courteous | elephant |
| belief | citizen | cousin | fatigue |
| genuine | mischievous | kernel | liniment |
| glacier | necessary | language | relieve |
| humor | official | massive | typewriter |
| illustrate | parasol | practice | wholesale |
| insurance | peculiar | scissors | vegetables |

To the Teacher. — (1) Test each pupil in pronouncing one column of words; (2) have a written spelling match.

80 PREFIXES **en-**, **in-**, AND **im-** 81

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| en rich′ | en a′ble | in case′ | im plant′ed |
| en dear′ | en fee′ble | in close′ | im per′il |
| en roll′ | en dan′ger | in fold′ | im priṣ′on |
| en rage′ | en ti′tle | in flame′ | im pov′er ish |

Prefixes *en-*, *in-*, and *im-* mean *in*, *to make*, or *put in*; define words thus, — enrich, *to make rich*, etc.

82 PREFIXES **un-**, **in-**, AND **im-** = *not* 83

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| un wise | un e′ven | in sane′ | in for′mal |
| un due′ | un e′qual | in sin cere′ | in cor rect′ |
| un just′ | un cer′tăin | im pure′ | im prop′er |
| un clean′ | un wel′come | un fair′ | im pos′si ble |
| un like′ | un doubt′ed | in dis tinct′ | im mov′a ble |

Define each word by uniting the *meaning* of the prefix with each root-word, thus, — unwise, *not* wise, etc.

84 FROM MILITARY HISTORY 85

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sword | can′nŏn | sa lute′ | cam pāign′ |
| sa′ber | bat′ter y | pla toon′ | bay′o net |
| ri′fle | cav′al ry | brĭ gade′ | vet′er an |
| mus′ket | in′fan try | skir′mish | vol un teer′ |
| bŏm bard′ | sen′tĭ nel | re pulse′ | re cruits′ |

Look up the meaning of unfamiliar words in your dictionary.

86 MEMORY GEM

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land!"

— SIR WALTER SCOTT.

87 PREFIXES **mis-** AND **dis-** 88

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dis like′ | dis a gree′ | mis lead′ | mis dĭ rect′ |
| dis al low′ | dis o bey′ | mis spell′ | mis pro nounce′ |
| dis own′ | dis *h*on′est | mis step′ | mis state′ment |
| dis please′ | dis loy′al | mis judge′ | mis un der stand′ |

Prefix *dis-* means *not* or *opposite; mis-* means *wrong* or *wrongly;* define words thus, — dislike, *not to like,* etc.

89 FROM NAVAL HISTORY 90

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fleet | sea′man | cruĭs′er | ad′mĭ ral |
| squad′rŏn | gun′ner | gun′boat | com′mo dore |
| con′voy | bŏm bard′ | broad′side | ma rïnes′ |
| rud′der | block ade′ | tor pe′dōes | sub ma rïne′ |

91, 92 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DICTIONARIES 93

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. — ad′jec tive | | fem. — fem′i nĭne |
| adv. — ad′verb | | masc. — mas′cu lĭne |
| cap. — cap′i tal | | v.t. — verb tran′si tive |
| l.c. — low′er case | | v.i. — verb in tran′si tive |
| conj. — con junc′tion | | p.p. — past par′ti ci ple |
| interj. — in ter jec′tion | | var. — va′ri ant |
| n. — noun | pl. — plu′ral | L. — Lat′in |
| pron. — pro′noun | sing. — sin′gu lar | E. — Eng′lish |

Look up the words in dictionary and note use of abbreviations.

94 DICTATION REVIEW

Latin is the language used by the ancient Romans. The Italian, French, and Spanish languages are descended from Latin, which is now a dead language. A variant is a word form not in general use.

**95** PREFIXES **re-** AND **de-** **96**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| re build′ | re dou′ble | de rail′ | de press′ |
| re bound′ | re mod′el | de duct′ | de part′ |
| re call′ | re vis′it | de horn′ | de par′ture |
| re count′ | re for′est | de barred′ | de for′est |
| re volve′ | re new′al | de grade′ | de pop′u late |

Prefix *re-* means *again, back; de-* means *from, down* or *freeing from;* define words, noting meaning of prefixes.

**97** RELATING TO EARLY SETTLEMENTS **98**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| trails | col′o nist | fish′ing | pi o neers′ |
| for′ests | col′o nize | trap′ping | set′tle ments |
| track′less | hard′ships | log′ging | neigh′bŏr ly |
| clear′ings | wil′der ness | build′ing | neigh′bor hŏŏd |

Pronounce the words carefully and note meanings.

**99** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| some, *a.* *Portion or number.* | been, *v.* *A form of* be. |
| sum, *n.* *Amount or problem.* | bin, *n.* *A crib or box.* |
| done, *v.* *A form of* do. | peel, *v.* *To strip off the skin.* |
| dun, *n.* *An urgent request for payment.* | peal, *n.* *A loud sound, or succession of sounds.* |

Study each pair of words and note with care the meaning of each word; use the words in sentences.

**100** DICTATION REVIEW

"Some days must be dark and dreary." —LONGFELLOW.

"Trifles make the sum of human things." —MORE.

Peel the orange and pare the potatoes.

"The whole wood-world is one full peal of praise."
—TENNYSON.

**101** SUFFIX **-ment** **102**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| move'ment | gov'ern ment | an nounce'ment |
| a gree'ment | ex cite'ment | com mence'ment |
| ar range'ment | a mend'ment | de vel'op ment |
| ap point'ment | re fresh'ment | ad ver'tĭse ment |

Note that *-ment* means *act of* or *that which;* thus, movement, *the act of moving;* government, *that which governs*, etc.

**103** RELATING TO HEALTH LESSONS **104**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| spine | ar'ter y | food'stuff | dĭ ges'tion (-chŭn) |
| spi'nal | ar'ter ies | cooked | in di ges'tion |
| ver'te bra | cir'cu late | canned | di gest'i ble |
| back'bone' | ven'ti late | broiled | tem'per a ture |

**105** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| brake, *n. Device for stopping.* | strait, *a. Narrow.* |
| break, *v. t. To shatter; destroy.* | straight, *a. Not curved.* |
| great, *a. Large in size; big.* | vein, *n. Bed of ore.* |
| grate, *n. Crossed bars of iron or wood.* | vane, *n. Device to show direction of the wind.* |

Use the words in oral or written sentences.

**106** DICTATION REVIEW

The driver applied the brake to stop the wagon.

"The shell must break before the bird can fly."
—TENNYSON.

A bright fire was burning in the grate.

"The great end of life is not knowledge but action."
—HUXLEY.

"Plow deep and straight with all your powers."

**107** SUFFIXES **-ation, -tion, -ion** **108**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ed u ca'tion | com bi na'tion | con sid er a'tion |
| prep a ra'tion | pub li ca'tion | or gan ĭ za'tion |
| rec ĭ ta'tion | cir cu la'tion | com mu ni ca'tion |
| ap pli ca'tion | cel e bra'tion | rec om men da'tion |

Separate these words into root-words and suffixes, thus,— educat(e) + -ion; suffixes *-ation, -tion, -ion* mean *act of, state of.*

**109** COMMON FOODS **110**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| jel'lies | pōul'try | beef'steak | răs̥p'bĕr ries |
| cook'ies | om'e let | sir'loin | straw'ber ries |
| cus'tard | ce're als | ven'i s̥on | whipped cream |
| cur'rants | pre serves' | mush'rooms | chipped beef |

Note with care the pronunciation and meaning of each word; write words neatly from dictation.

**111** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sent, *v.t.* | *A form of* send. | so, *adv.* | *In such a manner.* |
| cent, *n.* | *A United States coin.* | sow, *v.t.* | *To scatter, as seed.* |
| scent, *n.* | *Odor; smell.* | sew, *v.t.* | *To unite by stitches.* |
| week, *n.* | *Seven days.* | steal, *v.t.* | *To take without right.* |
| weak, *a.* | *Lacking strength.* | steel, *n.* | *A variety of iron.* |

Use the words in the last column in sentences.

**112** DICTATION REVIEW

A boy was sent to buy two cents' worth of yeast.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

"In a just cause the weak overcome the strong."

| 113 | SUFFIXES **-ant, -ent** | 114 |
|---|---|---|
| at tend'ant | res'i dent | op po'nent |
| as sist'ant | dif'fer ent | in dul'gent |
| oc'cu pant | ap'pli cant | ex'cel lent |
| de scend'ant | de fend'ant | cor re spond'ent |
| con test'ant | in hab'it ant | su per in tend'ent |

Suffixes *-ant* and *-ent* mean *one who, that which;* note how the meanings of these suffixes help one to understand the significance of each derivative word.

| 115 | ARTICLES OF COMMERCE | | 116 |
|---|---|---|---|
| wool'ens | i'vo ry | cĕ ment' | cor'dŭ roy |
| mo'hair | eb'ŏn y | ăs'phălt | gas'o line |
| cash'mere | ma hog'a ny | pôr'ce lain | pe tro'le um |
| al pac'a | glass'ware | chi'na ware | im'ple ments |

Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words.

| 117 | SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW | | 118 |
|---|---|---|---|
| aisle | census | industry | scenery |
| extreme | poultice | almanac | reference |
| reclaim | written | advertise | gentleman |
| beneath | blizzard | imagine | insurance |
| presume | cushion | convention | kindergarten |
| bargain | persuade | wherever | information |
| cupboard | giraffe | underwear | perfumery |
| silence | convince | entertain | stationery |
| threaten | Russia | glycerin | beneficial |
| brethren | Prussia | vaseline | especially |

**Direction**: Make an alphabetic list of the words in this review and others like it.

**119** SUFFIXES **-en** AND **-ness** **120**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sick'*en* | sick'ness | tight'*en* | tight'ness |
| quick'en | quick'ness | tough'en | tough'ness |
| stiff'en | stiff'ness | rough'en | rough'ness |
| cheap'en | cheap'ness | dĕa*d*'en | dead'ness |

Define each word, noting that *-en* means *to make, to become; -ness* means *state of being.* Form an adjective or an adverb by adding *-ly* to the root-words to which it applies.

**121** WORDS USED ON THE FARM **122**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| si'lo | ma nure' | graz'ing | ag'ri cul ture |
| si'lage | fer'tĭle | dai'ries | cul'ti va tor |
| mulch | fer'tĭ lize | reap'er | ir'ri gate |
| com'post | fer'tĭ liz er | pitch'fork | ir ri ga'tion |

Refer to a dictionary for the meanings of the words with which you are not familiar.

**123** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| blue, *n.* and *a.* *A color.* | sun, *n.* *The source of daylight.* |
| blew, *v.* *Form of* blow. | son, *n.* *A male descendant.* |
| threw, *v.* *Form of* throw. | right, *a.* *Proper; correct.* |
| through, *prep.* *From end to end.* | write, *v.t.* *Set down in letters.* |

Use the words of the last column in sentences.

**124** DICTATION REVIEW

"Where did you get your eyes so blue?
Out of the skies as I came through."— MACDONALD.

The catcher threw the ball to the pitcher.

"Though winds blew great guns, still he would whistle and sing."

125 SUFFIX -ous 126

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| zĕal′ous | re lĭ′gious | vic to′ri ous |
| vĭ′cious | poi′ṣon ous | in dus′tri ous |
| cau′tious | trĕach′er ous | mys te′ri ous |
| vir′tu ous | la bo′ri ous | cou ra′ġeous |
| mur′der ous | rĭ dic′u lous | ad van ta′ġeous |

Note that suffix *-ous* means *full of; abounding in.* Define each word thus, — zealous, *full of zeal;* vicious, *abounding in vice or wickedness,* etc.

127 SOLD IN STORES 128

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| met′al | riv′ets | cloves | cel′lu loid |
| ba′sins | sta′ples | co′coa | mu′ci lage |
| mus′tard | pin′cers | ġin′ġer | dic′tion ā ries |
| catch′up | pro vĭ′sions | cin′na mŏn | mil′li ner y |

For unfamiliar words refer to a dictionary.

129 HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| tale, *n. Something told; story.* | here, *adv. In this place.* |
| tail, *n. Part of an animal.* | hear, *v.t. To perceive by ear.* |
| berth, *n. A sleeping place.* | sale, *n. Act of selling.* |
| birth, *n. The act of coming into life.* | sail, *n. Part of a boat moved by the wind.* |

130 MEMORY GEM

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth. — ADDISON.

**131** SUFFIXES **-able** AND **-ance** **132**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| pay′a ble | fa′vor a ble | as sist′ance |
| suit′a ble | rea′s̱on a ble | at tend′ance |
| a gree′a ble | re spect′a ble | con v̱ey′ance |
| val′u a ble | cȯm′fȯrt a ble | tem′per ance |
| de s̱īr′a ble | serv′ice a ble | ac quaint′ance |

Separate each of these into *root-word* and suffix, noting that *-able* means *fit* or *able to be; worthy of; -ance* means *act of.*

**133** WORDS USED IN MUSIC **134**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| so′lo | bās̱s | scale | ẖo′rus |
| du et′ | ăl′to | ẖôrd | choir (kwīr) |
| hў*m*n | ten′ŏr | ma′jŏr | in′ter val |
| r*h*ythm | so prä′no | mi′nor | or′ẖes tra |

Refer to each word in a dictionary, noting carefully its meaning when relating to music.

**135** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| dear, *a. Costly; high-priced.* | road, *n. A highway.* |
| deer, *n. An animal.* | rode, *v.t. Did ride.* |
| course, *n. Direction; way.* | seem, *v.i. To appear.* |
| coarse, *a. Common; not fine.* | seam, *n. A line of sewing.* |

**136** DICTATION REVIEW

"A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year."

"My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer."

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Indian corn is often spoken of as a coarse grain.

**137** SUFFIXES MEANING "ONE WHO" **138**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| art'ist | nov'el ist | law'yer | la'bor er |
| den'tist | bal lo͞on'ist | saw'yer | de ceiv'er |
| drug'gist | car toon'ist | cloth'ier | pur'chas er |
| oc'u list | spĕ'cial ist | cash *ier'* | en gi neer' |
| ma chïn'ist | so'cial ist | fôrg'er | auc tion eer' |

Suffix *-er* or *-ist* means *one who*, or *one who practices*, or *one skilled in;* separate each derivative into *root-word* and *suffix.*

**139** PROPER NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES **140**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swēd'ish | Gre'cian | Cath'o lic | Af'ri can |
| Jew'ish | Chris'tian | Prot'es tant | A si at'ic |
| Ger'man | Bap'tist | Meth'od ist | Eu ro pe'an |
| Chi nese' | Lu'ther an | Pres by te'ri an | Aus'tri an |

Note with care the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

**141** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| fare, *n. Cost of transportation.* | beach, *n. A smooth shore.* |
| fair, *a. Pleasing; light.* | beech, *n. A forest tree.* |
| bear, *n. A large animal; v. to carry.* | meat, *n. Flesh for food.* |
| bare, *a. Open to view; naked.* | meet, *v. To come together.* |

Use the words of the second column in sentences.

**142** DICTATION REVIEW

Passengers without tickets must pay extra fare.

"To all, to each, a fair good-night." — SCOTT.

"Bounding billows, cease your motion,
Bear me not so swiftly o'er." — ROBINSON.

"When all the fields are lying brown and bare."

**143** SUFFIXES **-ship, -hood,** AND **-dom** **144**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| friend'ship | man'hood | wiṣ'dȯm |
| pen'man ship | false'hood | free'dom |
| fel'low ship | broth'er hood | king'dom |
| schol'ar ship | wom'an hood | serf'dom |
| ap pren'tice ship | neigh'bor hood | mar'tyr dom |

Note that suffixes *-ship*, *-hood*, and *-dom* mean *state* or *quality of being*, or *dominion of;* analyze each word into *root* and *suffix* and give its meaning.

**145** RELATING TO SCHOOLS AND STUDIES **146**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| pri'ma ry | text'books | a nat'o my |
| sec'ȯnd ā ry | sci'ence | phy̆ṣ ĭ ol'o ġy |
| el e men'ta ry | gram'mar | hȳ'ġĭ ēne |
| ag ri cul'tûr al | a rith'me tic | lit'er a tûre |
| com mer'cial | ġē ŏg'ra phy | com po ṣĭ'tion |

Pronounce each word carefully, and write it from dictation.

**147** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| herd, *n.* *A number of beasts.* | wares, *n.* *Goods; merchandise.* |
| heard, *v.* *Past form of* hear. | wears, *v.t.* *Carries on the person.* |
| would, *v.* *A form of* will. | new, *a.* *Recent; not old.* |
| wood, *n.* *A grove; lumber.* | knew, *v.* *Past form of* know. |

**148** DICTATION EXERCISE

"The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea." — GRAY.

"I am listening for the voices
Which I heard in days of old." — NORTON.

"Not what we would, but what we must
Makes up the sum of living." — STODDARD.

**149** TROUBLESOME WORDS **150**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| till | ful'ly | sole'ly | oc cûrred' |
| un til' | full'ness | whol'ly | re bel'lion |
| du'ly | ful fill' | ex ceed' | priv'i lĕge |
| tru'ly | dis till' | ex celled' | *w*hole'some |
| sure'ly | ga zelle' | con trolled' | dye'stuff |

**151** DIFFICULT WORDS **152**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| al lĕge' | judg'ment | sum'mŏn | rec om mend' |
| pro gress' | con sid'er | se'cre cy | sin cere'ly |
| pro ceed' | em'pire | spe'cial | cor'dial ly |
| may'be | re pub'lic | ses'sion | re spect'ful ly |

Refer to the dictionary for the meanings of these words.

**153** PAIRS OF WORDS SIMILAR IN SOUND

| | |
|---|---|
| cap'i tol, *n.* *A statehouse.* | brīd'al, *a.* *Relating to a bride.* |
| cap'i tal, *n.* *Property; a city that is a seat of government.* | bri'dle, *n.* *Headgear for guiding a horse.* |
| prin'ci pal, *a.* *Highest in rank;* *n.* *chief officer.* | cŭr'rant, *n.* *Small berry or seedless raisin.* |
| prin'ci ple, *n.* *A general truth.* | cur'rent, *a.* *Now passing.* |

Look up the words in a dictionary, noting the several meanings of each; use the words of the last column in sentences.

**154** DICTATION REVIEW

The Capitol at Washington is a famous building.

"Capital solicits the aid of labor." — WEBSTER.

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom." — BIBLE. "Reason is not measured by size or height but by principle."

**155** SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

*A. Peculiar Vowel and Consonant Combinations*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| twice | de*b*t | cul′tûre | dė tail′ |
| twist | lēag*ue* | scrip′tûre | re ṣūme′ |
| facts | mā′trŏn | post′age | re lease′ |
| stocks | pā′trŏn | post′script | diṣ eaṣe′ |

Practice pronouncing these words.

*B. Words of Two Syllables*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ca fé′(-fā′) | mo′ment | quit′ting | ro măncе′ |
| col′ored | sŭg ġest′ | con′stant | fĭ nance′ |
| car toon′ | gĭ råffe′ | dou*b*t′less | dė scribe′ |
| stand′ard | mus tåçhe′ | gor′ġe*o*us | re vĕnge′ |

Note with care syllables and accent.

*C. Words of Three Syllables*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| prob′a bly | ac′tû al | ac com′plish |
| a*e*′çi dent | con gēn′ial | ac *k*nŏ*w*l′edge |
| reg′ů lar | in′sti tūte | pro pōr′tion |
| e lec′tric | for′tů nate | cir′cum stance |
| con tin′ūe | lem ȯn ade′ | im pā′tient |

Note with care the accent and the vowel sounds.

*D. Meaning Indicated by Accent*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| pre ṣent′ arms<br>many preṣ′ent | trăns′fer wanted<br>trans fer′ quickly | good con′duct<br>con duct′ safely |
| deṣ′ert isle<br>soldiers de ṣert′ | good prog′ress<br>pro gress′ rapidly | hard con′test<br>con test′ election |

Read each expression, noting *accent* carefully.

## Spelling-match Review

| I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|
| folks | also | social | alcohol |
| yolk | allspice | special | somebody |
| scar | halter | ginger | overalls |
| salve | trestle | jealous | underwear |
| herbs | stanza | poultry | important |
| score | cautious | wrinkle | surveyor |
| sprain | message | absurd | torpedoes |
| sweat | cushion | undue | porcelain |
| hauled | expense | distinct | cinnamon |
| dwarf | receipt | displease | liniment |
| dwell | precise | misjudge | raspberries |
| wealth | design | derail | subscriber |
| mulch | decide | fulfill | volunteer |
| dealt | convince | proceed | impossible |
| weight | refrain | vicious | impoverish |
| searched | subscribe | Grecian | artificial |
| choir | banner | science | irrigation |
| canned | banquet | grammar | advertisement |
| league | essence | judgment | misunderstand |
| acid | ointment | session | indigestion |
| silo | hailstone | senate | literature |
| cocoa | breastwork | summon | circulation |
| tenor | threadbare | ebony | physiology |
| truly | clothier | annual | consideration |
| until | citizen | primary | recommendation |

(1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES — OPTIONAL

I *Relating to Rural Occupations*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| herd'ing | graz'ing | herds | dai'ries |
| fŏr'est ry | rang'er | trees | lum'ber |
| flō'ri cul ture | flō'rist | flow'ers | shrub'ber y |
| hôr'ti cul ture | gar'den er | fruits | or'chards |
| ag'ri cul ture | farm'er | food'stuffs | live stock |

II *Relating to Soils and Climate*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| top'soil | shal'y | moist | mois'ture |
| sub'soil | po'rous | hu'mid | hu mid'i ty |
| silt | grav'el ly | ar'id | a rid'i ty |
| sand'y | clay'ey | ar'a ble | ir'ri ga ble |
| loam'y | hu'mus | bog'gy | sat'u rat ed |

III *Relating to Chemical Substances*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ac'id | pot'ash | phos'phate | di ox'ide |
| al'ka li | ni'trates | phos'phŏr us | cal'ci um |
| car'bon | ox'y gen | phos phor'ic | mag ne'şi um |
| sul'phur | hy'dro gen | pro'te in | po tas'sĭ um |
| i'ron (*-ŭrn*) | ni'tro gen | cel'lu lose | car bo hy'drates |

IV *Farm Machinery and Scientific Instruments*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| har'row | cut'ter | thresh'er | mi'cro scope |
| roll'er | plant'er | har'vest er | ther mom'e ter |
| trac'tor | shell'er | sep'a ra tor | ba rom'e ter |
| ted'der | spread'er | cul'ti va tor | hy grom'e ter |
| sick'le | spray'er | ve'hi cles | milk test'er |

To TEACHERS. — Pages 139–142 are for the use of pupils who study Agriculture, Manual Training, or Household Arts.

V *Farm and Nursery Work*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| till'age | seed | bac te'rĭ a | seed'lings |
| plow'ing | se lec'tion | em'bry o | sci'ons |
| disk'ing | test'ing | ger'mi nate | bud'ding |
| har'row ing | plant'ing | cul'ti vate | graft'ing |
| roll'ing | spray'ing | fer'tĭ lize | cut'tings |

Consult a large dictionary for unfamiliar words.

VI *Farm Products — Animal and Vegetable*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| poul'try | fowls | fŏr'age | ce're als |
| geese | ba'con | si'lage | to bac'co |
| chick'ens | shoul'der | mil'let | po ta'toes |
| tur'key | mut'ton | lĕg'ūmes | to ma'toes |
| pi'geon | sir'loin | al fal'fa | sug'ar beets |

VII *Relating to the Weather Bureau*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sig'nals | ob serv'er | wind | map |
| clear | re port' | di rec'tion | i'so bars |
| cloud'y | cold wave | ve loc'i ty | pres'sure |
| rain | hot wave | rain'fall | i'so therms |
| snow | hur'ri cane | cy'clone | tem'per a ture |

Look up unfamiliar words in a large dictionary.

VIII *Insect Life and Pests*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| egg | in'sect | house fly | crick'et |
| lar'va | head | boll wee'vil | lo'cust |
| grub | tho'rax | cod'ling moth | hor'net |
| pu'pa | ab do'men | plum cur cu'li o | ant |
| co coon' | mos qui'toes | San Jo sé' (hō sā') | scale |

## Manual Training Vocabularies

### IX *Wood-working Materials*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| boards | beech | cher'ry | syc'a more |
| joists | birch | cy'press | white ash |
| planks | ma'ple | red'wood | white pine |
| scant'lings | ce'dar | hem'lock | bạl'sam fir |
| kil*n*'-dried | pop'lar | hick'o ry | white oak |

### X *Wood-worker's Tools*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bench | bev'el | chis'els | cal'i pers |
| vise | rip'saw | au'gers | com'pass es |
| rules | ham'mer | pli'ers | draw'ing knife |
| squares | hatch'et | rip'pers | jack plane |
| gauges | mal'let | joint'er | smooth'ing plane |

### XI *Relating to Wood Finishing*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fill'er | rub'bing | var'nish | pum'ice |
| paste | shel lac' | res'in | pol'ish ing |
| liq'uid | eb'on y | pul'ver ized | sand'pa per |
| stains | wạl'nut | tur'pen tine | oil fin'ish |
| brush'es | ma hog'a ny | co'pal | wax fin'ish |

### XII *Working Drawings and Construction*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| scales | cut'ting | tongued | try'-square |
| planes | fit'ting | mi'tered | T square |
| feet (′) | joint'ing | mor'tised | tri'an̲ gles |
| inch'es (″) | groov'ing | dow'eled | mold'ing |
| di men'sions | chis'el ing | dove'tailed | mi'ter box |

## Vocabulary of the Household Arts

### XIII *Articles in a Kitchen*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fu'el | sink | knives | bowls |
| wood | range | spoons | tea'cup |
| coal | tea'pot | skil'let | tray |
| coke | tea'ket tle | sau'cers | plates |
| char'coal | cof'fee pot | sauce'pan | crock'er y |

### XIV *Foodstuffs and Methods of Cooking*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| flour | sug'ar | boil'ing | bak'ing |
| meal | sa'go | steam'ing | fry'ing |
| meats | co'coa | stew'ing | roast'ing |
| milk | rai'sins | grill'ing | sau té'ing (-tā'-) |
| cream | sor'g*h*um | broil'ing | fric as see'ing |

### XV *Products of Cookery*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| roasts | boiled | sauc'es | bev'er ăġ ĕs |
| lamb | on'ions | prune | cof'fee (-ĭ) |
| beef | car'rots | ap'ple | choc'o lăte |
| chick'ĕn | tur'nips | rhu'barb | hot tea |
| mut'*t*on | sauer'kraut (sour'krout) | cran'bĕr rў | iced tea |

### XVI *On the Dinner Table*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ta'ble cloth | soup | ġib'lets | sal'ad |
| nap'kins | la'dle | bis'cuit | dĕs sẽrt' |
| dish'es | tu reen' | mac a ro'nĭ | pud'ding |
| cel'er y | plat'ter | spa g*h*et'ti | blanc mange' (blȧ mänzh') |
| salt'cel lăr | tur'key | veg'e ta bles | |

## SECTION SIX

**1** TEST IN PRONUNCIATION **2**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| drou*ght* | mod′est | pur sūe′ | fes′ti val |
| grange | jack′et | pur suit′ | punc′tū al |
| shrub | ran′sack | va′cant | re viv′al |
| shrink | ras′cal | li′cense | kĕr′ō sene |
| noose | med′al | dump′ling | in trō duce′ |

Note that in general these words are not hard to spell because they contain few silent letters.

**3** WORDS USED IN GRAMMAR **4**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mood | ġen′der | sub′ject | di′a gram |
| tense | neu′ter | pred′i cate | in fin′i tive |
| phraṣe | com′plex | rel′a tive | im pĕr′a tive |
| clauṣe | an′a lyze | prĕt′er it | nom′i na tive |
| parse | pos ses′sive | par′a graph | prep o ṣĭ′tion |

**5** RELATED WORDS

| *Verb* | *Adjective* | *Noun* |
|---|---|---|
| de fine′ | def′i nite | def i nĭ′tion |
| com pare′ | com par′a tive | com păr′ĭ son |
| de scribe′ | de scrip′tive | de scrip′tion |
| de clare′ | de clăr′a tive | dec la ra′tion |

---

TO TEACHERS. — Encourage pupils to master the pronunciation and spelling of each word, as well as its meaning and use. Review the difficult words on every page of this section.

**6** WORDS USED IN GEOGRAPHY **7**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| prov'ince | hem'i sphere | di am'e ter |
| frŏn'tier | con'ti nent | cir cum'fer ence |
| ho ri'zŏn· | par'al lels | ter'ri to ry |
| min'er als | tor na'dōeṣ | civ i lĭ za'tion |
| fŏr'ĕĭgn er | hur'ri cane | man u fac'tūres |

Study the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

**8** RELATED VERBS AND NOUNS **9**

| *Verb* | *Noun* | *Verb* | *Noun* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ad viṣe' | ad vice' | con fess' | con fes'sion |
| bap tize' | bap'tiṣm | ex plode' | ex plo'ṣion |
| seize | sei'zure | col lide' | col lĭ'ṣion |
| bur'y (bĕr'-) | bur'i al | proph'e sȳ | proph'e cy |

Study each pair of words with care.

**10** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

four, *a.* *Twice two.*
fore, *a.* *In front; forward.* As *prefix, before.*

core, *n.* *The central part.*
cōr*ps*, *n.* *A military division.* The plural is cōrps.

stare, *v. i.* *To gaze at.*
stair, *n.* *One of a series of steps for ascending or descending.*

sore, *a.* *Painful; tender.*
soar, *v. i.* *To fly aloft, as a bird.*

**11** DICTATION REVIEW

Forewarned is often forearmed.
A square has four equal sides and four right angles.
The fourth corps was in the front line of battle.
"Two corps came from the Army of the Potomac."
The core of an apple incloses the seeds.

| 12 | Common Nouns | | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|
| rime | cof′fin | sher′bet | pā′trĭ ŏt |
| spice | peb′ble | sy̆r′inge | em′i grant |
| scout | plat′ter | vil′*la*i̇n | con′so nant |
| *k*nōll | lat′tice | nos′tril | spec′i men |
| gouge | fid′dle | ty′rant | can′di date |

Pronounce the *plural* of each word.

| 14 | Quadrupeds | | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ze′bu | bro͟n′*e*ho | hĕ*i*f′er | car′i bou (-bo͞o) |
| ze′bra | mus′tang | llä′ma | an′te lope |
| col′lĭ*e* | gre͟y′hound | ga zelle′ | drȯm′e da ry |
| set′ter | blood′hound | hy e′n*h*a | r*h*i noc′er os |

Look up the meaning of each word in your dictionary, and read it with care.

| 16 | Common Nouns | | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|
| lye | plan′tain | grav′el | tel′e gram |
| plague | lē*i*′sure | twi′light | skel′e ton |
| sleet | gran′ĭte | lit′ter | py̆r′a mid |
| beau (bō) | trea′sure | rub′bish | cat′e chism |

Be sure that you know the meanings of these words.

**18** Homophones Defined

| | |
|---|---|
| sell, *v. t. To make a sale.* | can′vas, *n. A strong cloth.* |
| cell, *n. Small room in a prison.* | can′vass, *v. t. To examine.* |
| rain, *n. Water falling in drops.* | pear, *n. A tree and its fruit.* |
| rein, *n. Part of a bridle.* | pair, *n. Two things of a kind.* |
| reign, *n. Royal authority.* | pare, *v. To cut from the outside.* |

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

**19** NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR **20**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| deed | tem′ple | found′ry | quan′ti ty |
| vault | mi′s̱er | pe′o ny | cream′er y |
| witch | pau′per | dra′per y | so ci′e ty |
| groan | wĕap′ŏn | rob′ber y | sec′re ta ry |
| shriek | is′sue (ĭsh′ū) | a′gen cy | e mer′gen cy |

Write the plural of each noun, applying rules, page 176.

**21** RELATED WORDS — VERBS AND NOUNS **22**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ut′ter | ut′ter ance | de pend′ | de pend′ence |
| tem′per | tem′per ance | pre fer′ | pref′er ence |
| re s̱ist′ | re s̱ist′ance | con fer′ | con′fer ence |
| en dure′ | en dur′ance | re s̱ide′ | res̱′i dence |
| re mit′ | re mit′tance | oc cur′ | oc cur′rence |

(1) Note the meaning of each verb; (2) observe that suffixes *-ance* and *-ence* form nouns and mean *act of, state of being.*

**23** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

main, *a. Chief; first in rank.*
mane, *n. Long hair on a horse's neck.*

pane, *n. A sheet of glass.*
pain, *n. Distress; suffering.*

sweet, *a., as sugar.*
suite, *n., of rooms.*

feet, *n. Plural of* foot.
feat, *n. An act of skill or strength.*

Use each word in a phrase or sentence.

**24** MEMORY GEM FROM BRYANT

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshipers."

**25** ADJECTIVES AND THEIR FORMS **26**

| *Positive* | *Comparative* | *Superlative* | *Positive* |
|---|---|---|---|
| dense | dens'er | dens'est | shrewd |
| ho'ly | ho'li er | ho'li est | rock'y |
| fleec'y | fleec'i er | fleec'i est | clum'sy |
| prim | prim'mer | prim'mest | balm'y |
| ill | worse | worst | good |

Write the other forms of the words in the last column.

**27** ADJECTIVES COMPARED BY **more** AND **most**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| fra'grant | a bun'dant | at trac'tive |
| splen'did | con'tra ry | par tic'u lar |
| cun'ning | ig'no rant | sat is fac'to ry |
| del'i cate | in de pend'ent | ex tra$\hat{o}$r'dĭ na ry |

Note that most adjectives of two or more syllables are compared by *more* and *most*, or by *less* and *least*.

**28** SOUND OF **i** UNACCENTED LIKE CONSONANT **y** **29**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ġēn'ius | pin'ion | bril'*li*ant | con vēn'ient |
| āl'ien | min'ion | fa mil'iar | con ven'ience |
| jun'iŏr | un'ion | pe cūl'iar | au$\underline{x}$ il'i*ȧ* r$\breve{y}$ |
| sen'ior | do min'iŏn | pa vil'ion | mil *l*ion $\hat{a}$*i*re' |
| be hāv'ior | span'iel | Span'iard | val'iant ly |

**30** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| hole, *n.* *An opening.* | troop, *n., of soldiers.* |
| whole, *a.* *Not broken; sound.* | troupe, *n., of actors.* |
| piece, *n.* *A part; fragment.* | our, *pron.* *Belonging to us.* |
| peace, *n.* *A state of quiet.* | hour, *n.* *Sixty minutes.* |

Write a sentence containing each word defined.

**31** REGULAR VERBS **32**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| splash | reck′*on* | ac quire′ | pac′i fy |
| graze | scam′per | con dem*n*′ | mod′i fy |
| pierce | ven′tūre | re mind′ | de vel′op |
| grab | tor′ture | dis *gu*i*s*e′ | re s̱em′ble |
| slam | tar′ry | re hearse′ | ab bre′vi ate |

Write the past tense and present participle of each word.

**33** IRREGULAR VERBS **34**

| *Present* | *Past* | *Present* | *Past* | *Past Participle* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| bind | bound | ride | rode | rid′*de*n |
| wīnd | wound | drive | drove | driv′*e*n |
| mean | mĕ*a*nt | for bid′ | for bade′ | for bid′*de*n |
| teach | taught | for get′ | for got′ | for got′*te*n |
| wring | wrung | for give′ | for gave′ | for giv′*e*n |

Write sentences containing these words, and learn the usual forms in which each root-word is used.

**35** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hale, *a.* | *Sound; healthy.* | min′er, *n.* | *One who mines.* |
| hail, *n.* | *Pellets of ice.* | mi′nor, *n.* | *One under legal age.* |
| bale, *n.* | *A large bundle.* | mar′shal, *n.* | *A general officer.* |
| bail, *n.* | *A bucket's handle.* | mar′tial, *a.* | *Military; warlike.* |

Use each word in an original sentence.

**36** MEMORY GEM FROM LOWELL

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes
Ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would
Keep abreast of Truth."

**37** OCCUPATIONS IN "WANT ADS"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *eh*em'ist | at tŏr'ney | au'di tor |
| ar'*eh*i tect | so lic'i tor | ac count'ant |
| po lïce'man | ste nog'ra pher | ē lec trĭ'cian |
| en gi neer' | com poṣ'i tor | ship'ping clerk |

Look up the meaning of each word in your dictionary.

**38** WORD BUILDING WITH **-ly** **39**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mor'al | se'cret | anx'ious | top'i cal |
| mor'tal | reck'less | se'ri ous | phyṣ'i cal |
| hast'y | skill'ful | te'di ous | prac'ti cal |
| wick'ed | peace'ful | grad'u al | oc ca'ṣion al |

(1) Note that each word in this exercise is an adjective; (2) change it to an adverb by suffixing *-ly*, meaning *in way* or *manner;* (3) define each adverb thus, — secretly, *in a secret manner.*

**40** SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| parse | neuter | advice | paragraph |
| tease | gender | license | consonant |
| seize | pursue | frontier | quantity |
| bury | confess | horizon | secretary |
| corps | baptize | agency | territory |
| knoll | tyrant | brilliant | particular |
| plague | hyena | telegram | emergency |
| beau | leisure | pyramid | infinitive |
| vault | granite | specimen | comparative |
| dense | weapon | foreigner | circumference |

(1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

**41** PREFIXES MEANING **not** **42**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| in com plete′ | un bal′anced | non′sense |
| in def′i nite | un fin′ished | non pay′ment |
| il lib′er al | un for′tu nate | non res′i dent |
| im par′tial | un nec′es sa ry | non es sen′tial |
| ir reg′u lar | un cŏm′fŏrt a ble | non at tend′ance |

Note that *il-*, *im-*, and *ir-* are variants of *in-*, meaning *not*.

**43** PREFIXES MEANING **before** **44**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| fore tell′ | pre sup pose′ | an′te date |
| fore noon′ | pre scribe′ | an′te room |
| fore′fin ger | pre scrip′tion | an te cēd′ent |
| fore′thought | pre lim′i na ry | an te me rid′i an |

Analyze each of these words into prefix and root.

**45** RELATING TO MILITARY HISTORY **46**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| as sault′ | gar′ri son | colo′nel (kûr-′) |
| car′tridge | mas′sa cre (-kĕr) | reġ′ĭ ment |
| am mu ni′tion | sur ren′der | lieū ten′ant |
| ex pe dĭ′tion | com mănd′er | cor′po ral |
| rev o lu′tion | head′quar′ters | sub or′di nate |

Refer to these words in a dictionary.

**47** DICTATION REVIEW

The speaker made a preliminary statement.
The physician gave his patient a prescription.
A colonel is the commander of a regiment.
A pronoun must agree with its antecedent.

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To TEACHERS. — Supplement the dictation reviews by oral reviews of the more difficult words on each page.

**48** PREFIXES **mis-, dis-,** AND **re-** **49**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| mis ap ply′ | dis pleas′ure | re ën′ter |
| mis be have′ | dis sim′i lar | re is′sue |
| mis for′tune | dis o be′di ent | re pro duce′ |
| mis man′age | dis sat′is fied | re or′gan ize |
| mis rep re sent′ | dis hon′or a ble | re ës tab′lish |

Note *mis-* = *wrongly, ill; dis-* = *opposite, not; re-* = *again.*

**50** PREFIXES **inter-, super,** AND **trans-** **51**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| in ter change′ | sū′per fine | trans mit′ |
| in ter me′di ate | su per′la tive | trans plant′ |
| in ter state′ | su per nat′u ral | trans par′ent |
| in ter ur′ban | su per hu′man | trans por ta′tion |
| in ter nă′tion al | su per in tend′ | trans at lan′tic |

Note *inter-* = *among, between; super-* = *over; trans* = *across.*

**52** RELATING TO OUR GENERAL GOVERNMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| cab′ i net | Pres′i dent | con′gress man |
| sen′a tor | ex ĕc′u tive | rep re sent′a tive |
| ma jor′i ty | ju dĭ′cial | in au gu rā′tion |
| mi nor′i ty | leg′is la tive | ad min is tra′tion |

Refer to your dictionary for the meaning of each word and practice pronouncing it.

**53** DICTATION REVIEW

The President is the commander in chief of the army and navy. He sees that the laws are executed, and makes treaties by and with the consent of the Senate.

"I would rather be right than be President."

—HENRY CLAY.

**54** ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES **-able, -ible, -ous** **55**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| change'a ble | pop'u lous | dĭ vi̱s'i ble |
| hon'or a ble | moun'tain ous | col lect'i ble |
| no'tice a ble | er ro'ne ous | per mis'si ble |
| serv'ice a ble | me lo'di ous | per cep'ti ble |
| re ceiv'a ble | con sci en'tious | ac ces'si ble |

Note, *-able, -ible = able to be, worthy of; -ous = full of.*

**56** ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES **-al, -ic, -ful, -less** **57**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| vo'cal | ton'ic | dread'ful | cease'less |
| flo'ral | phon'ic | spite'ful | stain'less |
| fes'tal | po et'ic | mer'ci ful | heed'less |
| na'val | an gel'ic | de ceit'ful | o'dor less |
| vi'tal | vol can'ic | mirth'ful | lim'it less |

Note that suffixes *-al* and *-ic = pertaining to; -ful = full of; -less = without;* separate each word into root and suffix.

**58** WORDS FROM HEALTH LESSONS **59**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gland | gas'es | sin'ew (-ū) | ab dō'men |
| valve | ox'y ġen | tis'sue (-ū) | di'a phrăgm |
| di'et | hy'dro gen | au'ri cle | san'i ta ry |
| car'bon | ni'tro gen | ven'tri cle | ep i dem'ic |
| a̱s*th*'ma | stim'u lant | nar cot'ic | ma la'rĭ a |

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of each word.

**60** DICTATION REVIEW

"Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise, of health." — THOMSON.

"Health is the second blessing that we are capable of, — a blessing that money cannot buy." — WALTON.

**61** NOUN-SUFFIXES **-er, -or, -ist** **62**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| im port'er | as ses'sŏr | tọur'ist |
| dress'mak er | ed'u ca tor | vo'cal ist |
| house'keep er | spec'u la tor | vi o lin'ist |
| mes'sen ger | de poṣ'i tor | ex cûr'sion ist |
| com mis'sion er | ben e fac'tor | au to mo'bil ist |

Define each word, noting that *-er, -or, -ist = one who.*

**63** NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING **act of, state of** **64**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| stor'age | temp ta'tion | e quip'ment |
| wreck'age | at trac'tion | in vest'ment |
| break'age | dis cus'sion | es tab'lish ment |
| pat'rŏn age | ab bre vi a'tion | em bel'lish ment |
| pil'grim age | ac com mo da'tion | en coŭr'age ment |

Define words by combining each root-word with the meaning of the suffix; thus, storage, *the act of storing*, etc.

**65** WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES **66**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| re fer' | pro poṣe' | nour'ish | per spire' |
| ex pel' | main tain' | a*d* journ' | cal'cu late |
| pa trol' | rec'ti fy | re quire' | des'ig nate |
| ac quit' | for'ti fy | em bar'rass | e vap'o rate |

**Direction**: (1) Add *-ed* and *-ing* to the words in the first two columns; (2) add *-ment, -ation,* or *-ion* to the words in the last two columns; apply Rules for spelling on page 176.

**67** DICTATION REVIEW

Each abbreviation of a proper name should begin with a capital, and end with a period. The forms 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc., do not require a period.

**68** NOUN-SUFFIXES **-ty** AND **-ity** **69**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| sure'ty | u'ni ty | se cu'ri ty |
| odd'i ty | a bil'i ty | e qual'i ty |
| gay'e ty | no bil'i ty | pos si bil'i ty |
| cru'el ty | pub lic'i ty | op por tu'ni ty |
| nov'el ty | nă tion al'i ty | u ni ver'si ty |

Note that *-ty* and *-ity* = *state* or *quality of being;* study each word and separate it into *root* and *suffix.*

**70** NOUNS USED ONLY OR CHIEFLY IN PLURAL **71**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tongs | an'nals | sciṣ'sõrs | bil'liards |
| ash'es | bit'ters | tweez'ers | cŏm'pass es |
| wa'ġes | ti'dings | pro'ceeds | trou'ṣers |
| as'sets | ar'*ch*ives | prem'is es | sus pend'ers |

Use these words with *plural* verbs; thus: The tongs *are* broken. Ashes are made by burning wood.

**72** ADVERB-SUFFIX **-ly=in way** OR **manner** **73**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| com plete'ly. | nat'u ral ly | suf fi'cient ly |
| en tire'ly | gen'er al ly | u ni ver'sal ly |
| fre'quent ly | grad'u al ly | pro fes'sion al ly |
| pre'vi ous ly | im mense'ly | ex cep'tion al ly |
| reg'u lar ly | con'se quent ly | af fec'tion ate ly |

Analyze words into root and suffix, noting meanings.

**74** THE ELDER PLINY'S MAXIMS

It is a maxim universally agreed upon in agriculture, that nothing must be done too late; and again, that everything must be done at its proper season; third, that opportunities lost can never be regained.

75 VERB-SUFFIXES MEANING **to make** 76

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| weak'*en* | pu'ri fy | re'al ize | pul'ver ize |
| short'en | râr'e fy | civ'i lize | spe cial'ize |
| sweet'en | jus'ti fy | crit'i cize | pat'ron ize |
| light'en | beau'ti fy | sym'pa thize | a pol'o gize |
| fright'en | sim'pli fy | em'pha size | cap'i tal ize |

Define each word by combining its root with the meaning of each suffix; thus, weaken, *to make weak.*

77 WORDS USED IN LANGUAGE STUDY 78

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dash | com'pound | out'line | a pos'tro phe |
| hy'phen | sim'ple | sum'ma ry | sem'i co lon |
| co'lon | com'plex | quo ta'tion | ex cla ma'tion |
| com'ma | păs'sive | con trac'tion | in tĕr ro ga'tion |
| pe'ri od | syn'tax | sig'na ture | in ter rog'a tive |

79 SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| phrase | wages | anxious | engineer |
| clause | sinew | colonel | emigrant |
| scout | coffin | foretell | physical |
| sleet | lattice | trousers | architect |
| gourd | villain | proceeds | capacity |
| coax | tissue | syringe | assessor |
| tongs | tourist | cartridge | abdomen |
| gouge | nourish | oxygen | lieutenant |
| groan | wreckage | gayety | catechism |
| shriek | perspire | reissue | transparent |

(1) Pronounce these words; (2) write them from dictation; (3) calculate percentage spelled correctly.

## ORIGIN OF ENGLISH WORDS

### 80 FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON 81

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rīnd | thirst | a broad′ | shĕr′iff |
| pride | thrōwn | in′ner | for′ti eth |
| brand | bleach | fath′ȯm | eight′i eth |
| *f*iēnd | mō*u*rn | glis′*t*en | be reave′ |
| o͞o*z*e | shoal | bo̤ṣ′ȯm | be queath′ |

### 82 WORDS FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON 83

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| balk | loṣ′ing | home′ly | truth′ful |
| foul | hid′ing | hag′gard | net′ting |
| yell | ha′zel | blad′der | wheez′ing |
| forth | gar′lic | trick′le | fŏr lôrn′ |
| freak | grit′ty | hun′dredth | for get′ting |

### 84 WORDS FROM THE FRENCH LANGUAGE 85

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| franc | clique (klēk) | cro quet′ (-kā′) | bru nette′ |
| fōrge | an tique′ (-tēk′) | bo̤u quet′ (-kā′) | co q*u*ette′ |
| blŏnd | bṳf fet′ (-fā′) | cro chet′ (-shā′) | cig a rette′ |
| bloṳse | gro tesque′ (-tĕsk′) | par quet′ (-kā′) | stat u ette′ |
| brow̤se | bur lesque′ | tab′leau (-lō̤) | ro ṣette′ |

### 86 THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The words of the English language come from many sources. Of these, the Anglo-Saxon language is a very important one. By Anglo-Saxon is meant the early form of the English language as it was spoken between the sixth and eleventh centuries.

Also, many English words have been transplanted from the French, Latin, Greek, and other languages.

87 WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN 88

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| belle | dē′pot | băr′rĭ er | ob lique′ (-lēk′) |
| niche | sav′age | cav a liēr′ | et′i quette (-kĕt) |
| couch | gran′deûr | çhan dĕ liēr′ | am a teûr′ |
| a dieū′ | im poṣe′ | çhap′er ōn | fric as see′ |
| a piece′ | dis poṣe′ | col′lēague | res′tau rant (-tō-) |

Study the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

89 UNALTERED LATIN WORDS 90

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ar′dŏr | va′por | ŏr′a tŏr | mon′i tor |
| rec′tor | hor′ror | cre a′tor | pro spec′tus |
| vic′tor | con′sul | nar ra′tor | ap pa rā′tus |
| tu′mor | sta′tus | dic ta′tor | aġ′i ta tor |
| ḅo′nus | squaḷ′ŏr | trans la′tor | suc ces′sor |

Note carefully the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

91 WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN 92

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tempt | fic′tion | dis gust′ | es′ti mate |
| feign | fac′tion | dis ci′ple | ev′i dence |
| flame | fric′tion | ig′no rance | in ves′ti gate |
| corpse | frac′ture | fu′ġĭ tive | e lab′o rate |
| ped′al | ab rupt′ | sŏv′er eign | pop u la′tion |

93 SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

| *Anglo-Saxon* | *French* | *Anglo-Saxon* | *Latin* |
|---|---|---|---|
| wom′en | dames | freak | ca price′ |
| nim′ble | aġ′ile | death | de cease′ |
| fod′der | for′age | harm | in′jụ ry |
| sick′ness | mal′a dy | year′ly | an′nụ al |

Note the relation in *meaning* of each pair of words.

**94** COMMON WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN **95**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ax'is | rig'id | rec'i pe | lit'er a ry |
| ju'rŏr | stu'pŏr | in'va lid | ma te'ri al |
| fo'cus | sta'men | in'flu ence | me rid'i an |
| fi'ber | fer'vent | pre'mi um | tes'ti mo ny |
| so'lar | de ceit' | rep re ṣent' | re spon'si ble |

Look up the meaning of each word you do not know.

**96** WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN **97**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bŏm*b* | ba'sis | drä'ma | tel'e gràph |
| at'ȯm | cri'sis | com'e dy | tel'e phone |
| nymph | o ā'sis | the'a ter | au'to gràph |
| sphere | pā'thos | mu ṣe'um | tel'e scope |
| throne | me'ter | a sy'lum | mi'cro scope |

Consult your dictionary for the meaning of each word.

**98** SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES **99**

| *Anglo-Saxon* | *Latin* | *Anglo-Saxon* | *Latin* |
|---|---|---|---|
| law'ful | le'gal | kin'ship | re la'tion ship |
| king'ly | roy'al | e nough' | suf fi'cient |
| steep | ab rupt' | right'eous | vir'tu ous |
| end | ter'mi nus | broth'er ly | fra ter'nal |
| wrath'ful | in dig'nant | fä'ther ly | pa ter'nal |

**100** DICTATION REVIEW

The lawful heir demanded his legal rights.
His kingly courtesy deserved a royal welcome.
An abrupt descent followed a steep ascent.
The terminus of the road is at the end of the valley.
"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

**101** WORDS FROM ORIENTAL LANGUAGES **102**

| *Arabic* | *Arabic* | *Hebrew* | *Persian* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ko rän′ | ze′nith | sa′tan | peach |
| sĭr′up | al′cove | cher′ub | dĭ van′ |
| tăr′iff | al′ge bra | ser′aph | jas′mĭne |
| rack′et | ar′se nal | Sab′bath | az′ure (ăzh′-) |
| cam′phor | as sas′sin | ju′bi lee | par′a dise |

Refer to your dictionary for the meanings of these words.

**103** TYPICAL IMITATIVE WORDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| hiss | plump | cack′le | mûr′mŭr |
| buzz | grunt | gar′gle | hum′ming |
| knock | creak | gur′gle | bob′white |
| cluck | squeak | mut′ter | bob′o link |

Note that these words are formed in imitation of the natural sounds suggested by each act or object.

**104** USAGE COMPARED **105**

| *English* | *American* | *English* | *American* |
|---|---|---|---|
| stok′er | fire′man | bod′ice | waist |
| lug′gage | bag′gage | guard | con duc′tor |
| turn′out | sid′ing | driv′er | en gi neer′ |
| shunt′ing | switch′ing | top′coat | o′ver coat |
| tram′car | street car | ga losh′ | o′ver shoe |

**106** DICTATION REVIEW

"He murmurs near the running brooks
A music sweeter than their own."

"Go where he will, the wise man is at home,
His hearth the earth, his hall the azure dome."

- RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

**107** WORDS FROM MODERN LANGUAGES **108**

| *Dutch* | | *Scandinavian* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gruff | loi′ter | thrive | kin′dle |
| cruise | der′rick | thrift | floun′der |
| a loof′ | bal′last | ax′le | rein′deer |
| damp′er | ea′sel | an′ger | bul′wark |
| bran′dy | land′scape | hap′py | slau*gh*′ter |

**109** FROM MODERN LANGUAGES **110**

| *Spanish* | | *Italian* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cĭ gar′ | ba nä′na | lä′va | pĭ az′za |
| las′so | va nil′la | la gōōn′ | pōr′ti co |
| cor răl′ | bra vä′do | cu′po la | port fo′li o |
| bro cade′ | mu lat′to | gon′do la | mac a ro′nĭ |
| ar mā′da | em bar′go | ī′so late | mil′li ner ў |

**111** WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC **112**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cone | bro′ker | ra′ti o | com mis′sion |
| prism | in dorse′ | ra′di us | nu′mer a tor |
| gram | dis′count | pol′i cy | de nom′i na tor |
| lĭ′ter | ex change′ | no ta′tion | hŏr i zon′tal |
| me′ter | bro′ker age | re duc′tion | per pen dic′u lar |

**113** DICTATION REVIEW

The Spanish Armada sailed against England in 1588. It was in great part destroyed by the English fleet.

The meter is a measure of length, equal to 39.37 in.

Commission is an allowance made to an agent for transacting business for another.

**114** ALPHABETIC-ORDER TEST **115**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eve | bid'der | de prive' | åft'er wärd |
| a go' | job'ber | your self' | ȯth'er wise |
| gang | fit'ted | dis̨ às'ter | max'i mum |
| stuff | clas'sic | ex pres'sion | min'i mum |
| broach | com'ment | im pres'sion | gen'er ous |

Practice pronouncing and defining these words; write the words of both exercises in alphabetic order.

**116** SOUNDS OF **s** OR **si** = **zh**; **c** OR **ci** = **sh** **117**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| un u'şu̇ al | de cĭ'şion | de fĭ'cient |
| treas'ur y | dĭ vi'sion | ap pre'ci ate |
| ex po'sure | pro vi'sion | ap pre ci a'tion |
| in clo'sure | oc ca'sion | as so'ci ate |
| dis clo'sure | con fu'sion | as so ci a'tion |

Note with care the pronunciation of each word, and use it in a carefully written phrase or sentence.

**118** SPELLING-MATCH REVIEW

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fiend | abroad | antique | forgetting |
| ooze | adieu | fracture | etiquette |
| bleach | apiece | hundredth | restaurant |
| blouse | bouquet | colleague | successor |
| niche | courage | premium | represent |
| feign | deceit | alcove | telegraph |
| throne | deceive | azure | telephone |
| nymph | lagoon | sirup | theater |
| creak | enough | tariff | autograph |
| prism | indorse | reindeer | microscope |

**119** SOUNDS OF "ITALIAN" AND "MEDIAL" **a** **120**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| pȧnt | *ȧ* lärm′ | sȧ lī′vȧ | San′tȧ Claus |
| chant | cȧ tärrh′ | cam′er *ȧ* | *ȧ* cad′e my |
| slant | läun′der | dĭ plo′mȧ | *ȧ* pol′ŏ gy |
| grasp | laun′dress | *ȧ* cute′ | ag′grȧ vate |
| brȧss′ў | *gu*ärd′i ăn | *rh*eu′mȧ tism | mag no′lĭ *ȧ* |

Discriminate the sounds of **ä** and **ȧ**, and use the words as a pronouncing and spelling test. In unaccented syllables, the sound of *ȧ* is somewhat obscured, as indicated by the italics.

**121** SILENT LETTERS **122**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ea′ger | păg′*e*ant | ba*y*′ou | di′a logue |
| field′er | pen′nant | lĕ*o*p′ard | cat′a logue |
| woe′ful | cres′cent | en dĕ*a*v′or | re lĭ′g*i*ous |
| foe′man | *w*retch′ed | coun′ter fe*i*t | par′lĭ*a* ment |

Note with care the *silent* letters in these words, and be sure you can spell and pronounce each word correctly.

**123** MEANING INDICATED BY ACCENT **124**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| es′cort, *n.* | con′vert, *n.* | in′stinct, *n.* | en′trance, *n.* |
| es cort′, *v.* | con vert′, *v.* | in stinct′, *a.* | en trance′, *v.* |
| in′sult, *n.* | con′trast, *n.* | con′verse, *a.* | con′fines, *n.* |
| in sult′, *v.* | con trast′, *v.* | con verse′, *v.* | con fines′, *v.* |

Discriminate each pair of words by a change of *accent*.

**125** DICTATION REVIEW

The general's escort was a troop of cavalry.
This gentleman will escort the ladies to the train.
Do not add insult to injury.
"The lion being dead, even hares insult."

**126** WORDS CONTAINING DOUBLED CONSONANTS **127**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ral'ly | pas'sion | cor rupt' | rec ol lect' |
| hob'ble | mis'sion | al li'ance | hor'ri ble |
| gut'ter | as sūme' | ap pâr'ent | dif'fi cult |
| mot'to | dĕs ṣert' | ap păr'el | ex aġ'*g*er ate |
| mot'toes | dis sect' | as sem'bly | in tel'li ġent |

In pronouncing these words, sound only *one* of the doubled consonants.

**128** RELATING TO DISEASES AND TREATMENT **129**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a'gūe | quin'ṣy | fu'mĭ gate | bron ehī'tis |
| col'ic | can'cer | con ta'gious | pa ral'ў sis |
| cr*o*̣*u*p | ty'phoid | vac'çĭ nate | neū ral'ġĭ a |
| mumps | small'pox | ab'scess | *p*neū mo'ni a |

Pronounce each word with care and then write it.

**130** PRACTICAL PHRASES **131**

| | |
|---|---|
| sta'tion a ry en'ġĭne | i'tem ized state'ments |
| con fi den'tial ad vice' | in ci den'tal ref'er ence |
| pres i den'tial e lec'tōrs | e lec'tri cal in'stru ments |
| re pub'li can plat'form | a bat'ing a nui'sance |
| dem o crat'ic can'di date | pat'ent ap plied' for |

Study the phrases and write them from dictation.

**132** DICTATION REVIEW — MAXIMS

Powerful indeed is the empire of habit.
Many receive advice, few profit by it.
There are some remedies worse than disease.
A fair exterior is a silent recommendation.

— PUBLIUS SYRUS, 42 B.C.

**133** NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES **134**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| fee | en'er gy | vague | con'scious (-shŭs) |
| plăid | mel'o dy | tim'id | sim'i lar |
| pleat | fish'er y | sa'cred | san'guine (-gwĭn) |
| lens | par'ti cle | de vout' | des'per ate |
| waltz | prej'u dice | de'cent | ad ver'bi al |

(1) Write the plurals of the words in the first and second columns; (2) form adverbs by adding *-ly* to other words.

**135** WORD BUILDING WITH VERBS **136**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| trace | de spise' | al'ter | reg'u late |
| lease | com pose' | ex pose' | hes'i tate |
| flash | de ter' | in spire' | op'er ate |
| greet | en trap' | se crete' | grad'u ate |
| va'ry | no'ti fy | com mune' | con'gre gate |

(1) Add *-ed* and *-ing* to first and second columns; (2) add suffixes to last two columns to form nouns ending in *-ion*.

**137** HOMOPHONES DEFINED

| | |
|---|---|
| vice, *n. A moral fault.* | stake, *n. Pointed piece of wood.* |
| vise, *n. A device to hold work.* | steak, *n. A slice of meat.* |
| peer, *n. An equal.* | al'ter, *v. To change somewhat.* |
| pier, *n. Support of a bridge.* | al'tar, *n. A place of worship.* |

Use these words in original phrases or sentences.

**138** HOME, SWEET HOME

"'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which sought through the world is ne'er met with elsewhere."

—JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

**139** PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING TEST **140**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bait | mag′net | noz′zle | am′bu lance |
| zinc | cap′sule | muz′zle | Red Cross |
| tọur | crў′tal | sun′drĭeṣ | plan ta′tion |
| proṣe | tun′nel | cў′lin der | cat′er pil lăr |
| *psälm* | bam bo͞o′ | trī′cў cle | re friġ′er ā tôr |

**141** WORDS USED IN BUSINESS **142**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| vī′a | lī′ĕn | wạr′rant | em ploy ee′ |
| rọute | ti′tle | in′voice | guăr an tee′ |
| lād′ing | as sess′ | sc*h*ed′ûle | g*u*ar′an ty |
| dis pȧtch′ | as si*g*n′ | sur′plus | col lec′tion |
| in sure′ | môr*t*′gaġe | def′i cit | in′ven to ry |

Look up the *meaning* of each word you do not know.

**143** SAME SPELLING — TWO PRONUNCIATIONS **144**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| rōw | līve | bȧss | tēar | lōw′er |
| row | līve | bās | teâr | low′er |
| bōw | lēad | clōṣe | wĭnd | cȯn′jure (-jẽr) |
| bow | lĕad | close | wīnd | cŏn jụre′ |
| mōw | rēad | house | wound | min′ute (-ɪt) |
| mow | rĕad | houṣe | wọund | mĭ nūte′ |

Use words in phrases or sentences to show meaning.

**145** DICTATION REVIEW

"Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast."

"The bow too tensely strung is easily broken."

"Let others hail the rising sun:
I bow to that whose course is run." — GARRICK.

**146** RELATING TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT **147**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| state | town'ship | vot'er | as sem'bly |
| coun'ty | home'stĕad | suf'frage | leg'is lā tûre |
| cau'cus | stat'ûte | e lec'tĭve | pe tĭ'tion |
| ward | en act' | fran'chīse | tax a'tion |
| pre'cinct | re peal' | coun'cil | quar'an tine |

Be sure that you know the *meaning* of each word.

**148** DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES **149**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| i de'al | ma jes'tic | lux u'ri ous |
| crim'i nal | o ce an'ic | ex trav'a gant |
| po lit'i cal | per'ma nent | hos'pi ta ble |
| ē co nom'i cal | em phat'ic | im ag'i nă ry |
| or na men'tal | cus'tŏm ă ry | pre păr'a to ry |

Write a *noun*, related in meaning to each *adjective*.

**150** ROOT VERBS **151**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| rear | ab hor' | cap size' | sac'ri fice (-fīz) |
| stroll | re mit' | de vour' | or'gan ize |
| brace | can'cel | sur pass' | rec'og nize |
| puff | se cede' | res'cue | spe'cial ize |
| mince | con ceive' | stran'gle | ac com'pa ny |

Write the forms of these verbs ending in *-ed* and *-ing*, applying Rules for spelling derivatives, page 176.

**152** DICTATION REVIEW — BOOKS

"A good book is the best of friends, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." — TUPPER.

"A blessed companion is a book, — a book that is fitly chosen is a life-long friend." — JERROLD.

**153** ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE **154**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| coke | roṣ'in | pot'ash | tur'pen tine |
| tīle | sul'phur | ce ment' | ba rom'e ters |
| reels | as'phălt | dy'na mōs | ther mom'e ters |
| trucks | glu'cose | dy'na mite | o le o mar'ga rïne |
| tools | sor'*gh*um | ho'ṣier y | con fec'tion er y |

Look up the meanings of unfamiliar words in a dictionary.

**155** WORDS SOMETIMES MISPRONOUNCED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| jē*a*nṣ | wid'ōw | lȳ ce'um | ab'so lūte |
| bōr*n*e | kĕt'tle | lux'u rï*e*ṣ | in'sti tūte |
| wē*i*rd | re ṣort' | prom e näde' | des'ti tūte |
| lī'*e*hen | dĭ late' | dem'on strate | a'ẽr o plane |
| bel'*lō*w*s* | dĭ vorce' | dis'*c*ĭ plïne | lab'o ra to ry |

Pronounce carefully, noting unaccented syllables.

**156** PRONOUNCING AND SPELLING EXERCISE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| păr'ish | glimpse | al bu'men | cem'e ter y |
| phyṣ'ic | e clipse' | e pis'*t*le | pic tûr esque' |
| in'sect | por'p*oi*se | em'pha sis | sta tis'tics |
| fe'male | liv'er y | com plex'ion | sub stan'tial |
| quar tet' | slav'er y | con'science | reṣ'er voir (-vwôr) |

Refer to your dictionary for any unfamiliar words.

**157** MEMORY GEM

"The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

—SHAKESPEARE.

## Spelling-match Review

| I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|
| any | fiery | often | cylinder |
| again | greeting | once | counterfeit |
| among | guessing | pieces | convenient |
| business | guests | peaceful | deficit |
| building | hallow | psalm | diamond |
| believe | hoarse | quinsy | dynamite |
| breakfast | happily | question | endeavor |
| buying | hearing | quarrel | exaggerate |
| catarrh | instead | raising | February |
| choosing | invoice | ready | foreigner |
| country | journal | route | guardian |
| conjure | jobber | secrete | guarantee |
| croup | knitting | sulphur | honorable |
| coughing | knowledge | sugar | horrible |
| color | knuckle | surely | typhoid |
| conscious | leasing | seems | particle |
| conscience | loosen | truly | parliament |
| does | learning | trouble | plantation |
| don't | many | Tuesday | mortgaged |
| doctor | minutes | though | prejudice |
| dollar | mission | through | privilege |
| easier | much | waltz | separate |
| earlier | which | weird | substantial |
| friendly | meant | wretched | sundries |
| fiercely | nuisance | whether | warrant |

**Direction**: (1) Write words from dictation; (2) calculate the percentage of words spelled correctly.

## Review of Phonic Elements

I *Special Drills on the Sounds of* **a**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ā′pex | häunt | pȧs′tŏr | fa̤l′con |
| suāve | täunt | mȧs′ter y | wa̤n′der er |
| ān′cient | drä′ma | ad vȧnce′ | är′ehĭ tect |
| ăġ′ĭle | läun′dry | en trȧnce′ | ăv′a lȧnche |
| ăz′ûre (ăzh′-) | ā′lĭ as | be wâre′ | pôr′ce lȧin |

Give the sounds represented by **a** in these words.

II *Special Drills on the Sounds of* **e** *and of* **i**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wē*a*′ry | sė̄ cē̄de′ | mĭs′chĭef | va lïse′ |
| wĕ*a*p′on | prė̄ cē̄de′ | fran′chīse | po lïce′ |
| cĕn′ter | whêr ĕv′ĕr | cĭr′cuĭt | sur vey′ |
| dĕc′ade | cĕm′ė̆ tĕr y̆ | con′duĭt | hȳ′ġĭ ēne |
| clĕ*a*n′ly | ĕx pĕr′ĭ ment | hȳ′drant | hy̆ pŏc′rĭ sy̆ |

III *Special Drills on the Sounds of* **o**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| cōr*ps* | cŏm′răde | tĕr′rōr | yo̤*u*th′ful |
| pōr trāy′ | prŏc′ess | hŏr′rōr | co̤*u*′pŏn |
| pōr′trȧit | frŏn′ti*e*r | cŏn̲′côrd | fo͝o͝t′sto͞o͞l |
| a dō′bĕ | frȯst′ing | tôr′to̊ise | wo̤l ver ēne′ |
| gȯv′er nŏr | com′prȯ mise | pôr′pȯ̊ise | fōrth with′ |

IV *Special Drills on the Sounds of* **u** *and the Diphthongs*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| būtte | jṳ′ry | loy′al | cŭr′ren cy |
| lū′cid | jṳ′rōr | bu*o*y′ant | bṳl′lion (-yŭn) |
| prĕl′ūde | con clṳde′ | roil′y̆ | sûr′ġeȯn |
| dĕl′ûġe | drown′ing | fûr′lō*ugh* | sûr′fe̊ĭt |
| re ṣūme′ | dou*b*t′fṳl | bȯr′ȯ̊*ugh* | bṳl′le tin |

Give the sounds of **u** and of the *diphthongs* **oi, oy, ou, ow.**

## Special Reviews and Drills

V *Doubled Consonants — One Sounded*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ac cord'ing | dif'fer ence | im pos'sĭ ble |
| com mit'tee | sym'me try | im me'di ate |
| dis cus'sion | rec om mend' | as so'ci ate |
| con nec'tion | re spect'ful ly | ap pre'ci ate |
| pro ces'sion | ap pli ca'tion | ac com mo da'tion |

VI *Nouns in the Singular*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| chasm | claim'ant | church | ma neu'ver |
| change | cen'ter | glass | cel e bra'tion |
| charge | com'fort | păr'ish | com bi na'tion |
| judge | de bate' | wit'ness | ex am i na'tion |
| court | es tate' | busi'ness | ex pe'ri ence |

Write the *plural* of each word, applying Rule A (page 176).

VII *Nouns in the Singular or Plural*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| al lies' | coun'tĭes | a'gen cy | prop'er ty |
| du'tĭes | coun'tries | cen'tu ry | sec're ta ry |
| cop'ies | col'o nies | his'to ry | ma jor'i ty |
| stud'ies | fam'i lies | li'bra ry | nec'es sa ry |
| po'nies | fac'to ries | lib'er ty | e mer'gen cy |

Write the *singular* of the words in the first two columns, and the *plurals* of those in the last two columns; apply Rule B for plurals (page 176).

VIII *Words often Misspelled or Misused*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| lie | lose | tē*ar* | fōrge | beau (bō) |
| lay | loose | teâr | fōrg'er | bu'reau |
| laid | choose | which | for'ty | pla teau' |
| says | sieve | gauge | fôr'tress | tab'leau |

IX *Verbs Ending with Consonants*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a wait′ | ar rest′ | boy′cott | de liv′er |
| a dopt′ | as sign′ | ex plain′ | de pos′it |
| a*d* journ′ | con sign′ | de tain′ | con sid′er |
| af ford′ | col lect′ | de tail′ | cor re spond′ |
| ap proach′ | cor rupt′ | main tain′ | mis di rect′ |

X *Verbs Ending with Silent E*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| con fuse′ | de cline′ | en dūre′ | con tin′ūe |
| com pose′ | de prive′ | en force′ | an′a lyze |
| ad here′ | de crease′ | em brace′ | crit′i cize |
| con ceive′ | re trieve′ | es cape′ | in ter fere′ |
| de clâre′ | de spiṣe′ | pre pare′ | ac com′mo date |

Write the present participles of these words; see p. 176.

XI. *Words Ending in Single Consonants*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| e quip′ | ac quit′ | ab hor′ | cred′it |
| re fit′ | con cur′ | be fog′ | deb′it |
| re mit′ | con fer′ | de ter′ | ben′e fit |
| re cur′ | con trol′ | re fer′ | de vel′op |
| re pel′ | com mit′ | re gret′ | di′a gram |

Write the other forms of these words, apply Rule II, p. 176.

XII *Words Ending with Y*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bus′y | trick′y | de cry′ | mod′i fy |
| diz′zy | trash′y | bur′y | ver′i fy |
| gloss′y | touch′y | mar′ry | qual′i fy |
| spic′y | gaud′y | hur′ry | tes′ti fy |
| tar′dy | stĕalth′y | com ply′ | per son′i fy |

Write the other forms of these words: apply the rules on p. 176.

XIII *Irregular Plurals*

| *Singular* | *Plural* | *Singular* | *Plural* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ax'is | ax'ēs̱ | wom'an | wom'en (wĭm'-) |
| cri'sis | cri'sēs̱ | chair'man | chair'men |
| o a'sis | o a'sēs̱ | cac'tus | cac'tus es |
| syn op'sis | syn op'sēs̱ | fun̲'gus | fun'ġī (L.) |
| a nal'y sis | a nal'y sēs̱ | ter'mi nus | ter'mi nī |

Learn the meaning and pronunciation of each word.

XIV *Meaning Distinguished by Accent*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Au'gust, *n.* | au gust', *a.* | gal'lant, *a.* | gal lant', *n.* |
| con'tent, *n.* | con tent', *a.* | con'tract, *n.* | con tract', *v. t.* |
| com'pact, *n.* | com pact', *a.* | cos'tume, *n.* | cos tume', *v. t.* |
| com'press, *n.* | com press', *v. t.* | fre'quent, *a.* | fre quent', *v. t.* |
| con'crete, *a.* | con crete', *v. t.* | dī'ġest, *n.* | dĭ ġest', *v. t.* |

Consult a dictionary for the meaning of each pair of words.

XV *Second Syllables Accented*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a dept' | ad dress' | re lay' | ġĭ råffe' |
| a dult' | re cess' | re bate | mus tåçhe' |
| dĭ late' | dis card' | al loy' | dĭs s̱olve' |
| dĭ vest' | de s̱ign' | al ly' | dĕs s̱ērt' |
| dĭ van' | as sess' | al lies' | dĭs cern' (-zĕrn') |

XVI *Words Often Improperly Accented*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| mu s̱e'um | dĭr'i ġĭ ble | cal li'o pe |
| al bu'men | pres en ta'tion | te leg'ra pher |
| bĭ tu'men | in'ter est ing | ir rep'a ra ble |
| a cu'men | lam'en ta ble | in com'pa ra ble |
| in quīr'y | ex'qui s̱ite | il lus'tra tive |

### Words of French Origin

ap ro pōs′, *opportunely.*
bal′let (bȧl′ā), *artistic dance.*
ca fé′ (kȧ fā′), *a restaurant.*
mĕn′ū, *a bill of fare.*
cọup, *a sudden stroke.*
mat i née′ (-nā′), *daytime entertainment.*
dé but′ (dā būˈ), *a beginning.*
en core′ (äṇ kōr′), *once again.*
vaude′vĭlle (vōd′), *variety show.*
sọu vẽ nir′ (-nēr′), *keepsake.*
trọupe, *company of actors.*
ré gime′ (rā zhēm′), *system of management.*
mi rage′ (mē räzh′), *deceptive image or view.*
dé bris′ (dā brē′), *rubbish.*
sȧ chet′ (-shā′), *scent bag.*
pȯr tière′ (-tyâr′), *a doorway curtain.*
gȧ rage′ (-räzh′) *automobile barn.*
chauf feur′ (shō fûr′), *the driver of an automobile.*
chas′sis (shȧ′sē), *the under part of an automobile.*

Note carefully the indicated pronunciation of each word, and give it accurately. In writing such words as "café," the French accent on the *e* should be used.

### Latin Expressions and their Meanings

per an′num, *by the year.*
an′no Dŏ′mĭ nī, A.D., *in the year of our Lord.*
an′te bel′lum, *before the war.*
bo′na fī′dē, *in good faith.*
non com′pos men′tis, *not of sound mind.*
dē fac′tō, *in fact or reality.*
dē jụ′re, *by right of law.*
ē plụ′rĭ bus ū′num, *one from many.*
ex of fĭ′ci o (-fĭsh′ĭ ō), *by virtue of office.*
ex pär′tē, *on one side.*
in stā′tu quō′, *in former state.*
in me mō′ri am, *in memory.*
mo′dus ŏ pe ran′dī, *mode or manner of work.*
nē plus ul′tra, *no move beyond.*
post-môr′tem, *after death.*
per dī′em, *by the day.*
prō ĕt cŏn, *for and against.*
quĭd prō quō, *an equivalent.*
sī′nē dī′ē, *without day.*
vī′va vō′çe, *by word of mouth.*
vĕr′sus, *against.*

## Reference Table of Prefixes

| *Prefix* | *Meaning* | *Use* |
|---|---|---|
| a- | *on* | a board′ |
| ad- | *to* | ad join′ |
| ant- | *against* | ant arc′tic |
| ante- | *before* | an′te date<br>an te me rid′i an |
| anti- | *against* | an ti slav′er y |
| arch- | *chief* | arch′fiend′<br>arch′bish′op |
| auto- | *self* | au′to graph<br>au to mo′bile |
| be- | *to make* | be numb′; be dim′<br>be lit′tle |
| co- | *with* | co work′er |
| com- | *together* | com pile′ |
| con- | *with* | con form′<br>con join′ |
| counter- | *against* | coun ter act′ |
| de- | *from* | de part′; de rail′ |
| dis- | *not* | dis sim′i lar |
| dis- | *want of* | dis un′ion |
| en- | *to make* | en a′ble |
| ex- | *from* | ex′port |
| | *former* | ex-may′or |
| fore- | *before* | fore tell′ |
| hemi- | *half* | hem′i sphere |
| il- | *not* | il leg′i ble |
| im- | *not* | im po lite′ |
| in- | *not* | in de′cent |
| ir- | *not* | ir reg′u lar |
| inter- | *between* | in′ter state |
| mal- | *ill, bad* | mal treat′<br>mal prac′tice |
| mis- | *wrong* | mis spell′<br>mis ap ply′ |
| mono- | *one* | non′o syl la ble<br>non′o tone |
| non- | *not* | non′sense<br>non pay′ment |
| post- | *after* | post′script<br>post pone′ |
| pre- | *before* | pre′fix<br>pre med′i tate |
| re- | *back* | re call′ |
| | *again* | re con struct′ |
| semi- | *half* | sem′i cir cle<br>sem i an′nu al |
| sub- | *under* | sub ma rine′<br>sub′soil |
| super- | *very*<br>*beyond* | su′per fine<br>su per nat′u ral |
| trans- | *across* | trans′port<br>trans at lan′tic |
| un- | *not* | un re′al; un a′ble<br>un con′scious |
| un- | *reversal* | un lock′; un coil′<br>un but′toned |
| under- | *below* | un der sell′ |

Study each *prefix*, and observe that its meaning appears in the derivative words.

## Reference Table of Suffixes

| *Suffix* | *Meaning* | *Use* |
|---|---|---|
| -able | *able to be* | mov'a ble |
| -ible | *able to be* | con vert'i ble |
| -age | *act of* | mar'riage |
| -al | *pertaining to* | tid'al |
| | | brid'al |
| -an | *belonging to* | A mer'i can |
| | | Eu ro pe'an |
| -ance | *act of* | re sist'ance |
| -ence | *act of* | de pend'ence |
| -ant | *one who* | at tend'ant |
| -ent | *one who* | cor re spond'ent |
| -ation | *act of* | ci ta'tion |
| -tion | *act of* | in ven'tion |
| -dom | *state of being* | free'dom |
| | | mar'tyr dom |
| -ed | *did* | re cit'ed |
| | | in vit'ed |
| -ee | *one who receives* | pay ee' |
| | | em ploy ee' |
| -er, n. | *one who* | wor'ship er |
| -er, adj. | *more* | sweet'er |
| -est, adj. | *most* | bright'est |
| -ese | *belonging to* | Chi nese' |
| | | Jap a nese' |
| -esque | *like* | pic tur esque' |
| -ess | *female* | li'on ess |
| -et | *little* | is'let |
| -ette | *little* | stat u ette' |
| -ful | *full of* | peace'ful |
| -fy | *to make* | beau'ti fy |
| -graph | *writing* | pho'to graph |
| -hood | *state of being* | false'hood |
| | | knight'hood |
| -ic | *belonging to* | vol can'ic |
| | | he ro'ic |
| -ical | *belonging to* | po lit'i cal |
| | | rad'i cal |
| -ing | *continuing to* | go'ing |
| | | com'ing |
| | | sip'ping |
| -ish | *like* | fiend'ish |
| -ism | *state of* | fa nat'i cism |
| -ist | *one skilled in* | drug'gist |
| | | art'ist |
| | | es'say ist |
| -ize | *to make* | re'al ize |
| -less | *without* | pow'er less |
| -let | *little* | brook'let |
| -ling | *little* | duck'ling |
| -logy | *science of* | min er al'o gy |
| -ly, adj. | *like* | cow'ard ly |
| -ly, adv. | *manner* | grace'ful ly |
| -ment | *act of* | a gree'ment |
| -ness | *state of being* | rough'ness |
| | | stiff'ness |
| -or | *one who* | sur viv'or |
| -ous | *full of* | poi'son ous |
| -ship | *state of being* | clerk'ship |
| | | sea'man ship |
| -some | *inclined to* | quar'rel some |
| | | med'dle some |
| -ward | *toward* | sea'ward |
| -wise | *manner* | like'wise |
| -y | *full of* | ston'y |
| -ey | *full of* | clay'ey |

**Direction**: Learn the *meaning* of each suffix, and apply it in defining each illustrative word.

## Rules for Spelling Grammatical Forms

### *Plurals*

Rule A. Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, but nouns ending with *s, x, z, ch,* or *sh* add *es* to the singular. (For applications of this rule, see pages 26, 47, 87, 88, 117, 146, 170.)

Rule B. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es.* (See pages 48, 49, 88, 146, 164, 170.)

### *Possessives*

(1) The *possessive singular* is made regularly by adding an apostrophe and *s* (*'s*) to the noun.
(2) The *possessive plural* is formed by adding an apostrophe only when the plural ends with *s.* (For applications, see page 89.)

### *Derivatives*

Rule I. Words ending in silent *e,* drop the final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added. (For applications, see pages 32, 52, 53, 83, 102, 104, 148, 164, 171.)

Rule II. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. (For applications, see pages 32, 54, 55, 69, 83, 103, 148, 171.)

Rule III. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* to *i* before a suffix not beginning with *i.* (For applications, see pages 48, 49, 56, 88, 105, 146, 171.)

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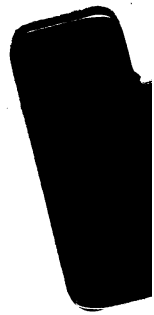

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